

# How North Carolina Grew



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# HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW



THE NEWS AND OBSERVER

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

1941



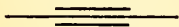


How  
North Carolina Grew



Compiled by Workers  
of the  
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in the  
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# PREFACE

For a long time teachers, journalists, officials, and other citizens have felt the need for a concise, carefully authenticated outline of North Carolina history arranged chronologically. The WPA Writers' Project of the State seeks to meet this need in presenting this work.

After examining a large amount of data, those items were selected that best indicate the processes by which the primitive little coastal colony evolved into a populous and prosperous State. Read with sympathy and imagination the chronology becomes a story of progress on social as well as material lines.

The history of a State involves far more than shifts of government and military activities. Political and military events are given their due in this list but emphasis is placed on the happenings, often more significant though less dramatic, in the economic, social, and cultural evolution. The long road from early simplicity to modern complexity in North Carolina is followed through agriculture, industry, transportation, education, religion, art, literature, recreation, conservation — separate but indivisibly related fields.

As far as possible every item was checked against a primary source, and rechecked if more than one source was available. When primary sources were lacking, secondary sources supported by the majority of expert opinion were used. Public and private citizens, including historians, librarians, and members of newspaper staffs gave valuable assistance and advice.

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State Editor.

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1524

Mar. 10. John de (Giovanni da) Verrazzano, Florentine navigator in service of Francis I, King of France, exploring coast, reaches mouth of Cape Fear River; sends to King earliest known description of Atlantic coast north of Cape Fear.

1540

May. Hernando De Soto, Spanish explorer, moving from Savannah River, crosses extreme western part of North Carolina and enters Tennessee vainly searching for gold.

1567

Summer. Capt. Juan Pardo leads Spanish expedition into western North Carolina.

1584

Mar. 25. Sir Walter Raleigh obtains from Queen Elizabeth patent to lands "not actually possessed of any Christian prince" in North America, and to establish colonies.

Apr. 27. Raleigh sends out exploring expedition under Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlow.

July 4. Expedition lands on Roanoke Island; two Indians (Manteo and Wanchese) later taken to England; Queen Elizabeth permits land to be called Virginia.

1585

Aug. 17. Raleigh's first colony, 108 men, with Richard Grenville in

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command, Ralph Lane as governor, lands on Roanoke; Grenville returns to England; colonists build Fort Raleigh.

1586

Lane colony concerns itself more with searching for gold than planting crops; trouble with Indians and near-starvation ensue.

June 19. Sir Francis Drake having arrived at Roanoke, Lane colonists return to England with him; introduce white potatoes and maize into England.

July 3. Richard Grenville arriving at Roanoke with provisions finds colonists have departed; leaves 15 men to hold territory.

1587

July 22. The John White colony, 116 men, women, and children, sent out by Raleigh, reaches Roanoke; finds no trace of Grenville colony except unburied skeleton; fort and dwellings in ruins.

Aug. 13. Indian Manteo baptized (first sacrament of baptism by English-speaking people in America) and invested with title Lord of Roanoke.

Aug. 18. Virginia Dare, daughter of Ananias and Eleanor (daughter of John White) Dare, born; first child born of English parents in America.

Aug. 27. John White sails for England for supplies, leaving colony on island.

1590

Aug. 17. John White returns to Roanoke after being delayed by war between England and Spain; finds no trace of colony except word "Croatoan" graven on a tree. End of first English attempts to establish a col-

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ony in America. Fate of "Lost Colony" unknown.

1607

May 13. Jamestown Colony, in present Virginia, established.

1622

Feb. John Porey, secretary of Virginia Colony, explores country to Chowan River.

1629

Oct. 30. Land south of Virginia granted to Sir Robert Heath by Charles I who names region Carolina or Carolana for himself; no serious attempts at settlement made.

1651

Sept.-Oct. Edward Bland comes from Virginia to explore Carolina; publishes description of region, "The Discovery of New Brittain."

1653

July. Lands along Roanoke and Chowan rivers granted to Roger Green, who had previously explored region.

1657

First permanent settlement in present North Carolina already made by Nathaniel Batts between mouth of Roanoke River and Salmon Creek.

1661

Mar. 1. Land grant from King Kilcoganen of Yeopim Indians to George Durant, earliest on record (Perquimans County) in colony.

1663

Mar. 24. Charles II grants Carolina territory to eight Lords Proprietors: Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon; George Monck, Duke of Albemarle; William, Lord Craven; Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord Ashley; Sir

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George Carteret; Sir William Berkeley, and Sir George Colleton. Government under Lords Proprietors (1663-1729) begins. Great County of Albemarle in northeastern, and great County of Clarendon in southern parts of province created. William Drummond appointed governor of Albemarle under Lords Proprietors.

1664

May 29. Party of Englishmen establish settlement, Charles Town, on Cape Fear at mouth of Town Creek.

1665

Charles Town colony joined by Barbadians; Sir John Yeamans, governor; raises cotton, tobacco, indigo, corn; exports boards, staves, shingles. Introduction of cotton culture in colony.

Grand Assembly of the Albemarle, first meeting of law-making body in North Carolina.

June 30. Charter of Lords Proprietors amended to include Albemarle settlements which had heretofore been considered a part of Virginia.

1666

Sept. Colony joins with Virginia and Maryland to prohibit cultivation of tobacco from Feb. 1667 to Feb. 1668; believed to be first statute enacted in colony.

Pasquotank River settlement made by Bermudians.

1667

Oct. Samuel Stephens, governor of Albemarle.

Population increases by immigration from Virginia and New England.



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Charles Town settlement on Cape Fear abandoned.

1668

May 1. Great Deed of Grant from Lords Proprietors permits Albemarle settlers to hold lands under same terms as in Virginia.

1669

July 21. Fundamental Constitutions drawn up by John Locke approved by Lords Proprietors.

Immigration encouraged by laws reducing land tax and giving settlers five years' immunity from suits over former accounts.

1670

Oct. Peter Carteret, governor of Albemarle.

Thomas Relfe, provost marshal of general court, builds home (Enfield Farm) on Pasquotank River near present Elizabeth City; scene of Culpeper revolt, 1677. Two rooms (of brick) remaining believed to be oldest standing structure in North Carolina.

1672

First sermon in colony preached near site of Hertford by William Edmundson, Quaker and first missionary to arrive in colony; Quakers first religious body to obtain foothold in colony and only communion of importance until 1700.

Nov. George Fox, founder of Quakerism, spends 18 days in Albemarle section "sowing the Seed."

English navigation laws interfere with colonial trade; Governor Carteret leaves office after failing to compose differences between himself and council.

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Great County of Albemarle divided into Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans and Chowan precincts.

1673

May. John Jenkins, governor of Albemarle.

1675

Pop. (estimated), 4,000.

1676

Nov. Governor Jenkins deposed and imprisoned by assembly for attempting to enforce navigation acts and customs duties; acquitted and released.

Hereafter, until 1710, a governor for all Carolina, with residence at Charleston, is appointed by Lords Proprietors; deputy governor appointed for the northern part.

Nov. 21. Thomas Eastchurch appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Albemarle, and "of all such settlements as shall be made upon the Rivers of Pamlico and Newse"; he "dallied" in East Indies en route to colony; reaching Jamestown he is prevented from entering colony by armed hostility of colonists; dies in Virginia.

1677

Thomas Miller, acting governor.

Albemarle settlers market 2,000 hogsheads of tobacco, receiving £20,000 for year's crop.

Dec. Charging Miller with arbitrary actions, John Culpeper, George Durant and other colonists seize and imprison Miller and his council: rebels convoke assembly, appoint courts, and for two years conduct affairs of colony. Culpeper, appointed "chief Scribe Councillor & Collector" by people; goes to Eng-

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land, is tried for treason and exonerated.

Dec. 3. Precinct court authorized in Perquimans County with jurisdiction over "felonious witchcrafts, enchantments, sorceries, magic arts, trespass, and forestalling."

1679

Feb. John Harvey, president of council and governor.

Oct. 10. Virginia bans importation of Carolina tobacco because "the importation of trash greatly injure the reputation of the Virginia manufacture."

Nov. John Jenkins reinstated as governor of Albemarle.

1681

Dec. Henry Wilkinson, governor of "that part of the Province of Carolina that lyes 5. Miles South of the River of Pemplico and from Thence to Virginia."

1683

Seth Sothel, liberated by Barbary pirates, reaches colony and becomes governor of the County of Albemarle.

1684

Feb. 27. Considering "the great damage that does arise in his Majesty's service by harboring and encouraging pirates in Carolina," Lords of the Committee for Trade and Plantations send "Draught of the law now in force in Jamaica against Pirates and Privateers" with instructions that it be promulgated as a statute of the province.

1686

Act of 1669, exempting persons in colony from prosecution for collection of debts contracted abroad, repealed.

1689

Dec. 2. Seth Sothel removed as governor and deported to South Carolina because of alleged larcenies.

Dec. 5. Philip Ludwell appointed governor of "that part of our Province of Carolina that lyes North and East of Cape feare."

1690

June 6. Col. John Gibbs, claiming governorship, with armed men raids precinct court in Albemarle; seizes two magistrates and takes them prisoners to Virginia; Governor Ludwell appeals to Lieut. Gov. Francis Nicholson of Virginia for aid in arresting Gibbs.

Aug. 20. Nicholson writes to the "Lords of Comittee" that Ludwell and Gibbs have both gone to England; refers to North Carolinians as "mutinous" and "idle" people.

1691

Nov. 2. Philip Ludwell appointed governor of whole of Carolina; Thomas Jarvis, deputy governor for north part.

1693

Fundamental constitutions abrogated by Lords Proprietors.

1694

Aug. 31. John Archdale, Quaker, governor; Quaker influence predominant in colonial assembly. Thomas Harvey, deputy governor for northern part.

Rice culture introduced by Landgrave Thomas Smith.

1696

Great County of Bath created from area south of Albemarle Sound.

1699

July 3. Henderson Walker, deputy governor.

1700

First public library in North Carolina opened in Bath with books sent from England by the Rev. Thomas Bray.

Maize is principal grain for man and beast; wheat, rice, beans, peas, apples, peaches, grapes and many other grains, vegetables, fruits, berries and nuts being raised; hemp, flax and cotton grown for home use.

Dec. 28. John Lawson begins thousand-mile travel through Carolina.

Cheraw (Sara, Suali, Saraw) Indians established a few years previously on Dan River.

1701

Pop. (estimated), 5,000.

Aug. 5. The Rev. Daniel Brett is first Anglican minister in colony, having arrived from England some time previously.

Dec. 15. Vestry of Chowan Parish, first in colony, organized; first church (forerunner of St. Paul's, Edenton) built.

1703

Oct. 21. Governor Walker complains to Bishop of London concerning conduct of the Rev. Daniel Brett.

1704

Apr. 14. Robert Daniel, deputy governor. Daniel insists on Quakers taking oath of allegiance before assuming seats in assembly, leading to his removal in 1705.

No inhabitants live along the roads, but plant only along the rivers.

Tar is being produced in colony.

1705

Thomas Cary, deputy governor, also

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insists on Quakers taking allegiance oath; he in turn is displaced in 1706.

First school in North Carolina opened in present Pasquotank County by Charles Griffin, lay reader of the Church of England.

Great County of Bath divided into Pamlico, Wickham and Archdale Precincts.

Bath incorporated; first town incorporated in North Carolina.

1706

William Glover, president of council and deputy governor, takes same stand toward Quakers as Daniel and Cary.

1707

Pop. (estimated), 7,000.

1708

Thomas Cary reappointed deputy governor; Glover flees to Virginia and leads Anglican faction against Cary who now champions Quaker faction.

1709

John Lawson publishes description of North Carolina, his travels, and Indian tribes and villages.

1710

June 8. Tuscarora Indians on Roanoke and Tar-Pamlico Rivers send petition to provincial government of Pennsylvania protesting against seizure of their lands and enslavement of their people by Carolina settlers.

Spring. German Palatines settle on site of New Bern.

Sept. 10. Palatines joined by Baron Christopher De Graffenried and group of Swiss; town of New Bern founded.

Dec. 10. Cary and Glover factions

join in inducing Edward Hyde to accept governorship; later Glover's faction, controlling first assembly convened by Hyde, passes punitive measures against Caryites; this leads to "Cary Rebellion," which is put down in 1711 with aid of militia and marines sent from Virginia. Cary taken to England for trial, released for lack of evidence.

Lords Proprietors resolve that "a Governor be made for North Carolina Independent of the Governor of South Carolina" (establishment of North Carolina as separate province).

### 1711

Sept. 1. First Tuscarora War. Baron De Graffenried and John Lawson captured by Tuscarora; Lawson slain at Catechna, near present Snow Hill; De Graffenried freed.

Sept. 22. Tuscarora attack settlements on Trent and Pamlico Rivers; 130 settlers slain, New Bern almost wiped out. Aided by troops under Colonel Barnwell of South Carolina and friendly Indians, settlers drive Tuscarora into palisaded town; Indians make peace treaty.

### 1712

May 9. Edward Hyde qualifies as governor of North Carolina.

Sept. 9. Thomas Pollock, governor. Barter is common method of exchange.

Charging that whites violated terms of treaty and are again seizing lands and enslaving their people, Tuscarora launch second war.

### 1713

Mar. 20-23. Again South Carolina sends aid against Tuscarora who are defeated at Nohoroco by Col. Charles

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Moore, breaking their power. Indian prisoners sold as slaves.

Bills of credit for £800 issued by colony to pay Indian war debt.

1714

May 28. Charles Eden, governor.

Most survivors of Tuscarora Tribe migrate to New York, taking refuge with Five Tribes.

1715

Pop. (estimated), 11,200, including 3,700 slaves.

Assembly authorizes construction of courthouse and assembly house at Forks of Queen Anne's Creek (later Edenton).

Nov. 31. Church of England declared established church of colony by act of assembly.

1717

Jan. England, France, and Holland form triple alliance against Spain; war leads to Spanish raids on English colonies in North Carolina.

1718

Sept. 10. South Carolina expedition led by Col. William Rhett captures pirate Stede Bonnett after fight in Cape Fear River; Bonnett and crew taken to Charleston where they are hanged.

Nov. 22. Virginia expedition of two ships commanded by Lieut. Robert Maynard defeats the pirate Blackbeard (Edward Teach or Thatch) near Ocracoke; Blackbeard slain and his head displayed at Bath Town.

1720

First free school in North Carolina opened at Bath, endowed by Society for Propagation of the Gospel.

Exports of pitch and tar to Great



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Britain by way of New England reported at 6,000 barrels.

1722

Mar. 20. Thomas Pollock, governor.

Aug. 30. William Reed, governor.

Beaufort Town is laid out.

1723

Apr. 1. First settlement on site of Halifax. South Carolina planters of substance settle along lower Cape Fear and begin development of rice and naval stores industries.

Settlements still confined to coastal plain; pop. about 10,000 with about 7,000 in Albemarle section, 2,500 along lower Pamlico and Neuse Rivers, 500 on lower Cape Fear.

Upon death of the Rev. Thomas Newnam there is no clergyman in the province although there are 11 parishes.

1724

Jan. 15. George Burrington, governor.

1725

July 17. Sir Richard Everard, governor; only nobleman to serve as governor of North Carolina.

Orton Plantation House on lower Cape Fear built by Roger Moore. Brunswick Town founded.

1726

Tenancy reported as virtually nonexistent in colony.

Remaining Cheraw Indians join Catawba Tribe.

1727

First Baptist congregation in North Carolina gathered into a church, in Chowan Precinct.

1728

Mar. 27-Oct. 26. First survey of

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North Carolina-Virginia boundary, by William Byrd and others.

"Cotton weevil" reported.

1729

Pop. (estimated), 35,000.

June. George II buys out interests of seven Lords Proprietors; Lord Granville retains his share known as Granville District; Sir Richard Everard, first governor under the Crown.

Small quantities of iron shipped to England.

1730

Ban on importation of North Carolina tobacco ended by Virginia.

1731

Feb. 25. George Burrington, governor.

Burrington indicates that British Government is interested in producing oil, silk, potash, naval stores and other items in colony that would not compete with English industries.

Brunswick flourishing; 42 vessels carrying cargo sail from port in one year.

1732

Henry Berry and James Lowrie, Croatan Indians, obtain land grants east of Lumber River from George II; James Lowrie is said to be the progenitor of all Lowries belonging to tribe.

New Liverpool, on site of present Wilmington, settled.

1734

St. Thomas Church, Bath, oldest standing church in North Carolina, built.

First tobacco market in North Caro-

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lina opened at Bellair, Craven County.

Nov. 2. Gabriel Johnston, governor; serves longest term (18 years) of any North Carolina governor before or since.

1735

May-Oct. First survey of North Carolina-South Carolina boundary.

1736

Slavery making but little progress in colony.

1738

Catawba Tribe reduced by smallpox.

1739

Precincts of Great Counties of Albemarle, Bath and Clarendon created counties.

Brunswick declines as Wilmington grows; Brunswick finally abandoned during Revolutionary War.

1740

Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania begin settling in Piedmont.

North Carolina contributes 4 companies of 100 men each to Crown expedition against Jamaica (War of Jenkins' Ear); participate in disastrous expedition to Cartagena and but few survive.

Waxhaw Indians, decimated by smallpox, abandon lands (in present Union County) and join Catawba Tribe; vacated lands taken up by German, English, Scotch and Welsh immigrants.

1741

Privilege of performing marriage ceremony restricted to clergy of Anglican Church, or in lieu of such, any lawful magistrate.

Spanish privateers take temporary

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possession of Ocracoke Inlet, seize incoming vessels, and raid Ocracoke Island.

1742

Presbyterian missionaries visit province.

1743

Religious groups in colony listed by Dr. John Brickell include Quakers, Presbyterians, "Roman-Catholicks," Anabaptists and "many Sectaries." Produce exported to Europe: "Beef, Porke, Tallow, Hides, Deer-Skins, Furs, Wheat, Indian-Corn, Pease, Potatoes, Rice, Honey, Bees-wax, Myrtle-Wax, Tobacco, snake-root, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Masts for Ships, Staves, Planks and Boards . Timber, Cotton and several sorts of Gums, Tears and some Medicinal Drugs . . . Horses . . ."

1745

Apr. 20. First liquor-control law adopted by colonial assembly levies fine of 10 shillings, proclamation money, on any tavern keeper who allows any person "to get drunk in his home on the Sabbath."

Germans from Pennsylvania and Virginia settling fertile lands in Piedmont.

Fort Johnston, at mouth of Cape Fear, construction begun.

1746

Apr. 16. Battle of Culloden, Scotland; Scots supporting Prince Charles defeated; many participants who were spared the death penalty later migrate to North Carolina.

1747

Cape Fear Valley being settled by Scottish Highlanders.

Aug. 26. Beaufort captured by Span-

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ish privateers who remain in town several days.

Hickory Church, one of first Evangelical Lutheran churches in North Carolina, organized near present Salisbury.

1748

Sept. 3-10. Spaniards capture and plunder Brunswick; driven off after explosion destroys one of invaders' largest sloops.

1749

June 24. First printing press in North Carolina set up at New Bern by James Davis.

1750

Plantation system in eastern North Carolina makes considerable progress in spite of commercial handicaps, partly displacing earlier regime of backwoods farmers.

1751

July. First newspaper, *North Carolina Gazette*, published at New Bern by James Davis.

Swann's Revisal of North Carolina laws, first book published in North Carolina, at New Bern, by James Davis.

Daniel Boone accompanies parents from Virginia and settles on Yadkin River (present Davie County).

1752

July 17. Nathaniel Rice, governor. Quaker Meadows section of Burke County settled.

1753

Jan. 29. Matthew Rowan, governor. June. Salisbury founded.

Exports of pitch, tar and turpentine reported at 84,012 barrels.

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Nov. 17. Moravians from Bethlehem, Pa., settle Wachovia tract of 98,985 acres, in present Forsyth County, purchased from Lord Grenville; found first town, Bethabara.

1754

Pop. (estimated), 90,000, including 20,000 slaves.

Beginning of French and Indian War for possession of lands from Appalachian Mountains to Mississippi River. North Carolina sends troops to aid Virginia in Indian War.

Nov. 2. Arthur Dobbs, governor.

1755

Construction of road from Wilmington to Hillsboro authorized by assembly.

Oct. 14. Contract for first postal service awarded by assembly to James Davis, public printer, who is authorized to "forward public dispatches to all parts of the province."

First "water engine" at Wilmington. Sandy Creek Baptist Church, "mother of Southern Baptist Churches," founded near present Asheboro by the Rev. Shubael Stearns.

General Baptists have 16 churches and membership outnumbering all other denominations combined.

1756

Fort Dobbs, near Statesville, built as outpost against Cherokee Indians, allies of French; governor's commission also recommends construction of a fort near headwaters of Catawba River (Old Fort).

Inspection warehouse for export tobacco established in colony as step toward economic independence from Virginia.

1757

The Rev. James Campbell, Scottish missionary, serves Presbyterian churches at Old Bluff, Barbecue, and Longstreet between 1757 and 1770.

1758

Jan. Baptist churches in portions of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina form Sandy Creek Baptist Association under direction of the Rev. Shubael Stearns.

Mar. 26. First Easter sunrise service held at Bethabara by Moravians.

1759

June. Bethania (New Town) founded by Moravians.

Lottery to raise funds for finishing St. James Church, Wilmington, and St. Philip's Church, Brunswick, authorized by assembly.

Second smallpox epidemic reduces Catawba Tribe by half.

1760

Pop. (estimated), 131,000.

Act of assembly permits North Carolinians serving against Indian allies of French to enslave captives.

June 27. Colonial and British forces under Col. James Montgomery defeated by Cherokee near site of Franklin.

The Rev. James Tate opens academy at Wilmington, called Tate's Academy.

Piedmont settlements reach base of Blue Ridge.

1761

June 10. Col. James Grant's troops, aided by Chickasaw and Catawba Indians, defeat Cherokee near site of Franklin.

1763

Feb. 10. French and Indian War ends in victory for English who obtain lands east of Mississippi as far south as Louisiana.

Remaining Catawba Indians established on reservation in South Carolina.

1764

Jan. 1. New Bern Academy, first chartered school in North Carolina, opens.

Nearly seven-eighths of cattle in colony reported dead from distemper.

Daniel Boone, as agent for Richard Henderson & Co., explores western lands.

1765

Mar. 22. British Parliament passes Stamp Act, levying tax on colonial trade.

Mar. 28. William Tryon, governor. Charlotte town site donated by Augustus Selwyn.

Nov. 16. At Wilmington, citizens resisting Stamp Act force resignation of British stamp master, William Houston.

1766

Jan. 6. Salem, later part of Winston-Salem, founded by Moravians.

Feb. 19. In defiance of two armed British ships at mouth of Cape Fear, armed citizens force release of two vessels held because papers were unstamped and force resignation of William Pennington, His Majesty's comptroller.

Apr. British Parliament repeals Stamp Act.

Aug. 2. Heavy migration into colony. Governor Tryon writes that



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“last autumn and winter upwards of 1,000 wagons passed thro’ Salisbury with families from northward to settle in this province chiefly.”

1767

Mar. 15. Andrew Jackson, seventh President, born in Waxhaw settlement.

David Caldwell opens “log college” for boys in present Guilford County.

Chowan County Courthouse, oldest standing courthouse in State, believed to have been built this year.

1768

Road laid off from “frontier of province” through Rowan, Mecklenburg, Anson and Bladen Counties to Wilmington; construction by citizens along the line.

March. Association known as Regulators formed by people of Orange County to secure abatement of abuses in taxation and redress of grievances against colonial officials.

Sept. 9. Land deeded for St. John’s Lutheran Church at Salisbury.

Nov. Charlotte Town incorporated. North Carolina is most important of Southern colonies as exporter of livestock and products, shipping to West Indies 2,241 barrels of beef and pork, 514 head of sheep and hogs, some cattle and horses.

1769

North Carolina is largest producer of naval stores.

James Innes bequeaths £100 and other property for the “use of a free school” in Wilmington.

Apr. Masonic Temple, oldest structure for purpose still in use in North Carolina, built at Halifax.

1770

Iron being mined and iron works established on Troublesome Creek, present Rockingham County.

New Bern is seat of royal governors between 1770 and 1775.

Three bales of cotton reported shipped from North Carolina to England.

Sept. 24. Regulators seize Hillsboro, conduct mock courts and burn homes of Crown officers.

1771

Jan. 13. Joseph Montfort of Halifax appointed Provincial Grand Master of Masons for America by Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort and Grand Master for England.

Jan. 15. Queens College, Charlotte, first college chartered by assembly; act later disallowed by privy council because there are "too many dissenting ministers" among the trustees; operates without charter; named Liberty Hall in 1777.

May 16. Regulators defeated by militia under Governor Tryon at Alamance; seven leaders hanged.

July 1. William Tryon appointed governor of New York; James Hassell, governor of North Carolina.

1772

Spring. Watauga Settlements organized as separate government by James Robertson and John Sevier.

Sept. 28. Methodist sermon delivered at Currituck Courthouse by Joseph Pilmoor.

1774

Pop. (estimated), 260,000.

Aug. 8. Rowan County freeholders adopt resolutions opposing Crown taxes and duties, favoring restric-

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tion of imports from Great Britain, and objecting to the "African trade."

Aug. 23. Mass meeting at Edenton protests Boston Port Act.

Aug. 25. First provincial congress at New Bern criticizes acts and policies of British Government; decides that after Sept. 10, 1774, no East India tea will be used; after Nov. 1, 1774, no slaves shall be imported, after Jan. 1, 1775, no British or East India goods shall be imported; appoints William Hooper, Joseph Hewes and Richard Caswell delegates to general congress at Philadelphia.

Sept. 5. First Continental Congress convenes in Philadelphia.

Oct. 25. Edenton Tea Party. Fifty-one women "solemnly engage not to conform to that Pernicious Custom of Drinking tea, or . . . promote ye wear of any manufacture from England, until such time that all Acts which tend to enslave this our Native Country shall be repealed."

### 1775

March. Daniel Boone, as agent for Richard Henderson, leads settlers into "Kaintuck country" and founds short-lived Transylvania Colony.

Apr. 8. Dissolution of assembly ordered by Governor Martin who flees aboard British man-of-war; end of Royal rule in North Carolina.

May 20. Declaration of independence (Mecklenburg Declaration), according to local history, adopted in Charlotte.

### 1776

Feb. 27. At Moore's Creek Bridge, North Carolinians led by Richard Caswell and Alexander Lillington defeat Tory force under Gen. Donald Macdonald.

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Apr. 12. North Carolina is first colony to authorize delegates to Continental Congress to vote for independence (Halifax Resolves).

June. Settlements in Watauga and South Carolina raided by Cherokee Indians, allies of British, who had promised to protect them from encroachments by American borderers.

July 29-Nov. Gen. Griffith Rutherford with 2,400 men invades Cherokee country, destroys 32 towns and villages; joined by Col. Andrew Williamson with South Carolina troops and Col. William Christian with Virginians; Cherokee power broken; Indians sue for peace.

Yearly meeting of Friends (Quakers) appoints committee to aid Friends in emancipating their slaves; about 40 slaves freed.

Aug. 2. National Declaration of Independence signed for North Carolina by Joseph Hewes, William Hooper and John Penn.

Washington, N. C. first town named for George Washington; laid out in 1771 and originally called "Forks of the Tar River."

Nov. 12. State constitution adopted by provisional congress at Halifax: fixes qualifications for office-holding: member of State senate must own at least 300 acres; member of house, 100 acres; to vote for senator freeman must own 50 acres; to vote for representative, must have paid public taxes.

Dec. 24. Richard Caswell elected governor by provincial congress; first governor under State constitution; term one year; governors hereafter until 1836 elected by general assembly.

1777

Apr. Exodus of British sympathizers to England, Scotland, Canada, Nova Scotia, Florida and West Indies, following enactment of punitive laws by assembly.

July 20. Treaty of Long Island of Holston; Cherokee cede territory east of Blue Ridge and along Watauga, Nolichucky, Upper Holston and New Rivers (area east of present Kingsport and Greeneville, Tenn.).

Nov. Watauga Settlements (Washington District) formed into Washington County by assembly, with boundaries comprising all of present Tennessee.

1778

March. Waterworks established at Salem.

July 4. New Bern citizens join in "spirited celebration" of second Independence Day anniversary.

July 21. Articles of Confederation signed for North Carolina by John Penn, Cornelius Harnett and John Williams.

All regular ministers and justices of peace empowered by assembly to perform marriage ceremony.

Thermal Springs discovered at Warm (Hot) Springs (now Madison County).

1780

Apr. Abner Nash, governor.

June 20. At Ramsours Mill, Tories defeated by Patriots.

Sept. 26. Lord Cornwallis occupies Charlotte.

Freedom from serious disturbances since defeat of Tories at Moore's Creek Bridge ends with invasion by

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Cornwallis and Tory uprising; west-central part of State suffers severely from internecine strife.

Oct. 7. At Kings Mountain, British and Tories under Col. Patrick Ferguson defeated by mountain men; Ferguson slain, his entire command of 1,125 men killed, wounded, or captured.

Oct. 12. Alarmed over turn of events, Cornwallis withdraws from Charlotte into South Carolina.

North Carolina is important source of livestock, leather and other products, the Southern Revolutionary Army largely depending on the State for these supplies.

Bishop Francis Asbury preaches Methodism throughout State between 1780 and 1816.

### 1781

Jan. Cornwallis begins second invasion of State from South Carolina.

Mar. 15. At Guilford Courthouse, Americans under Gen. Nathanael Greene are defeated by Cornwallis' troops; battle weakens British Army, which starts retrograde movement toward Wilmington.

Apr. 7. Cornwallis occupies Wilmington.

Apr. 25. Cornwallis sets out for Virginia.

June 26. Thomas Burke, governor.

Sept. 13. Tories under David Fanning and Hector McNeil raid Hillsboro, capture Gov. Burke and his suite, who are taken to Charleston, S. C.; Burke violates parole, returns to North Carolina, and resumes governorship.

Oct. 19. Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown, Va.

1782

Apr. 22. Alexander Martin, governor; serves six full terms, largest number in State's history.

1783

June 18. Gov. Alexander Martin proclaims July 4 as "a day of Solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God . . . enjoining all the Good Citizens of this State to set apart the said Day from bodily labour, and employ the same in devout and religious exercises . . ." Earliest known proclamation of July 4 for observance as Independence Day.

Despite Indian treaty of 1777 fixing boundary at foot of Blue Ridge, State assembly declares western lands open for settlement as far as Pigeon River. Beginning of two years of abnormal commercial activity and speculation, followed by economic depression.

Book store opens in New Bern.

Sept. 3. Peace treaty with Great Britain signed in Paris.

Nov. Loyalist property valued at £583,643 confiscated and sold in North Carolina.

1784

Spring. Samuel Davidson, one of the first white settlers west of Blue Ridge, killed by Indians near present Oteen.

June. Assembly cedes western lands to Federal Government; repeals act in November.

Aug. 23. Alleging neglect by North Carolina, State of Franklin is set up from northwestern counties of Washington, Sullivan and Greene by convention at Jonesboro; John Sevier later elected governor.

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Planters reported heavily in debt to merchants.

### 1785

Apr. 14. Revolt of State of Franklin denounced as usurpation by Gov. Alexander Martin.

Apr. 19. First Methodist Conference in State held by Bishops Francis Asbury and Thomas Coke at home of Green Hill (Franklin County).

Apr. 30. Richard Caswell, governor.

May 9. Salem receives two fire engines from Europe.

Swannanoa Settlements near present Asheville founded.

Nov. 28. By terms of Treaty of Hopewell (South Carolina), Cherokee cede additional territory to line east of present site of Marshall, Asheville and Hendersonville; also cede a strip along south bank of Cumberland River in present middle Tennessee.

### 1786

Pop. (estimated), 350,000.

Population of State still scattered and rural.

### 1787

Sept. State of Franklin reabsorbed by North Carolina.

Sept. 17. Federal Constitution signed for North Carolina by William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight and Hugh Williamson.

Dec. 20. Samuel Johnston, governor.

### 1788

Aug. 2. Convention at Hillsboro declines to ratify Federal Constitution chiefly because it lacks a bill of rights.

Aug. 15. Assembly orders State capital located within 10 miles of Isaac



## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Hunter's plantation (Wake County).

Aug. 26. Iron mine and forge operated in Lincoln County.

Nov. Synod of Carolinas (Presbyterian) organized at Mount Mourne.

Iron works encouraged by assembly offer of 3,000 acres of vacant land for each set of works placed in operation.

### 1789

June 20. French Revolution begins. Population of North Carolina predominantly poor and debt-ridden small farmers.

Sept. 25. First Congress submits to State 12 proposed Constitutional Amendments (bill of rights).

Nov. 21. At Fayetteville, State convention ratifies Federal Constitution and North Carolina joins Union.

Dec. 11. University of North Carolina chartered by assembly.

Dec. 17. Gov. Samuel Johnston resigns to become first U. S. Senator from North Carolina; succeeded as governor by Alexander Martin.

Dec. 22. North Carolina assembly ratifies 10 of 12 proposed amendments to Federal Constitution.

Dec. 22. Assembly cedes western lands to Federal Government.

### 1790

First Federal census: pop., 393,751; rank 3rd among States; 288,204 white, 105,547 Negro; entirely rural.

Percent of slaveholding population to total free population, 32.2; percent of slave population to total population, 25.5.

Feb. 10. James Iredell, North Carolinian, appointed justice of U. S. Supreme Court.

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Apr. 2. U. S. Congress accepts deed to western lands; organizes them as Territory South of the Ohio River.

Wilmington Thalian Society, one of earliest theatrical groups in State, functioning.

Nov. 1. Dismal Swamp Canal construction begun.

### 1791

Apr.-June. President Washington visits several towns in North Carolina during southern tour.

July 2. By Treaty of Holston, Cherokee Indians cede in North Carolina triangular strip of territory with points on State line in Smoky Mountains near Indian Gap, in Bald Mountains north of present Marshall, and southeast of present Asheville.

About 3,000 hogsheads of flaxseed exported from Wilmington; flax and hemp are of considerable importance in rural economy of back-country farms.

Laws of the State of North Carolina published by James Iredell; most comprehensive compilation of State laws up to this time.

### 1792

Apr. City of Raleigh laid out by commission on 1,000 acres bought from Joel Lane near Wake County Court House.

Ann Jessop, a minister of Friends, returns from England with "grafts of the standard fruits," which she introduces in Guilford County.

Nov. 6. James O'Kelly withdraws from Methodist Conference; founds Republican Methodist (later Christian) Church.

Dec. 14. Richard Dobbs Spaight, governor.

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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1793

Aug. 23. Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry organized as European war situation threatens to involve United States.

Oct. 12. Cornerstone of Old East Building laid at University of North Carolina (University Day).

1794

May 31. Charles Pettigrew elected first bishop of Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina (though never consecrated).

July 28. Morristown (later Asheville) laid out on town tract by John Burton.

Aug. 30. Andre Michaux, exploring Appalachian Mountains, ascends Grandfather Mountain, believing it to be the highest peak in North America.

Fayetteville Library Society incorporated.

First State House in Raleigh completed.

Nov. 1. The Newbern Company of Mutual Insurers (fire insurance), organized at New Bern; "The sum of £80,000 required for the company's stock is supposed to be the value of one-half of the buildings in the town of Newbern."

1795

Jan. 15. University of North Carolina first State university to open its doors.

Mechanics' associations formed in Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Nov. 2. James K. Polk, eleventh President, born near present Pineville, Mecklenburg County.

Nov. 19. Samuel Ashe, governor.

1796

June 1. Western lands, part of Territory South of the Ohio River, admitted to Union as State of Tennessee.

*Geographical Catechism*, textbook written by Henry Patillo, published. Thomas Jefferson receives 11 North Carolina electoral votes: Adams, 1.

1797

Because of aversion to increased taxation, public lotteries, authorized by assembly, are popular method of raising funds for academies, churches, bridges, canals and other public works. Between 1797 and 1825 the State raised \$150,000 for educational purposes alone.

1798

Cape Hatteras Lighthouse built.

Oct. 2. By Treaty of Tellico, Cherokee cede triangular area with points near Indian Gap, east of present Brevard, and southeast of Asheville.

Dec. 7. William R. Davie, governor.

1799

May 20-June 28. First survey of North Carolina-Tennessee boundary.

Gold discovered in Cabarrus County.

Nov. 24. Benjamin Williams, governor.

Dec. 16. North Carolina Medical Society holds first meeting in Raleigh; organization continues until 1804.

Dec. Alfred Moore, North Carolinian, appointed justice of United States Supreme Court.

1800

Pop., 478,103; rank, 4th; 337,764 white, 140,339 Negro.

Principal towns: New Bern, 2,467; Wilmington, 1,689; Raleigh, 669.

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Sixty-one counties and 68 post offices.  
Feb. 22. Washington's birthday anniversary observed in Raleigh.

June. James Glasgow, former Secretary of State, convicted of land frauds; fined £1,000.

English traveler writes that North Carolina is almost "lost to the sense of religion."

Soil exhaustion and low prices cause farmers in eastern counties to abandon tobacco culture.

Jockey clubs organized in several counties.

"Great Revival" of religious interest, originating in Tennessee, reaches North Carolina; attains climax in 1804.

### 1801

Oct. 17. Nathaniel Macon, North Carolinian, becomes Speaker of House of Representatives.

### 1802

Fire company organized in Fayetteville.

Guilford County Medical Society organized.

Sept. 5. Former Gov. Richard Dobbs Spaight (Republican) fatally wounded in duel by John Stanly the younger (Federalist), at New Bern.

Dec. 2. James Turner, governor.

Cotton spinning machines being operated at Fayetteville.

### 1803

Methodist Bishop Asbury says "encamping places" of Methodists and Presbyterians in western North Carolina "made the country look like the Holy Land."

Dec. State of Georgia creates Walton County in "orphan strip," 12 miles

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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wide, lying along boundary between North Carolina and Georgia, and claimed by both States; leads to so-called Walton War, during which two skirmishes occurred in territory; commissioners of both States met June 15, 1807, and fixed location of 35th degree of latitude, giving contested land to North Carolina; resisted by Georgia but finally conceded to be part of North Carolina in 1819.

### 1804

May 16. Salem Female Academy opened by Moravians; first institution for higher education of women in State.

*Matilda Berkley*, novel written by Winifred Marshall Gales, published in State.

Nail machine made and operated by John Fulenwider on Maiden Creek (Lincoln County).

Jefferson receives all North Carolina electoral votes; State said to be "as firmly attached to Republicanism as any in the Union."

Banks of New Bern and Cape Fear chartered by assembly.

### 1805

Negro woman slave burned at stake in Wayne County for poisoning four persons.

Nov. 18. Court of Conference becomes State Supreme Court by act of assembly.

Dec. 10. Nathaniel Alexander, governor.

Cotillion introduced in town society by dancing masters.

### 1806

Organization of local militia units authorized by assembly.

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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1807

Dec. 1. Benjamin Williams, governor.

1808

Mar. 12. Greensboro founded.

First circulating library in State organized by students of Raleigh Academy.

Masonic Temple and theatre at New Bern completed.

Dr. Joseph Hawkins establishes medical school at Middleburg.

Dec. 12. David Stone, governor.

Dec. 29. Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President, born in Raleigh.

1810

Pop., 555,500; rank, 4th; 376,410 white, 179,090 Negro.

Ten newspapers in State: five Federal Republican, three Republican, two neutral.

Prevailing style of architecture is log cabin, says *Raleigh Star*.

Warm (Hot) Springs developing as a resort.

State bank incorporated.

Yellow fever causes 16 deaths in Elizabeth City.

Dec. 5. Benjamin Smith, governor.

1811

Dec. 9. William Hawkins, governor.

1812

June 18. Congress declares war on Great Britain.

Capt. Otway Burns of Beaufort raids British shipping off North Carolina coast with privateer *Snap Dragon*.

Three-story brick building in Raleigh.

New Bern Female Charitable Society first woman's benevolent organization in State.

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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1813

Mar. The *Carolina Law Repository* published in Raleigh.

First cotton mill in State started near Lincolnton by Michael Schenck and Absolem Warlick.

July 11-Aug. 6. British fleet lands several hundred troops at Ocracoke and Portsmouth, planning to erect fort; withdraw without further action; last invasion of North Carolina by foreign enemy.

Private infirmary opened at Beaufort by Dr. John Poytress.

Cape Fear Agricultural Society of New Hanover first of its kind incorporated in State.

Oct. Synod of North Carolina organized at Alamance Presbyterian Church.

1814

Divorce laws enacted by assembly (previously all petitions for divorce were heard and decided by assembly).

Nov. 29. William Miller, governor.

Dec. 5. David Stone resigns as United States Senator because assembly criticized his anti-administration position.

Dec. 24. Peace treaty with Great Britain signed at Ghent.

1815

Seven towns exceed 1,000 population; in State are 1 cotton mill, 3 paper mills, 23 small iron mills; 1815-1840, period of western migration due to soil exhaustion, lack of internal improvements and of educational facilities, and lure of western lands; North Carolina called "Rip Van Winkle of the States," and "the Ireland of America."



Archibald Debow Murphey appeals for system of inland waterways, universal education, roads and other internal improvements.

1816

Penal code prescribes punishment by death without benefit of clergy in at least 28 instances; lesser crimes punishable by maiming, branding, whipping, exposure at pillory, ducking, imprisonment or fine.

Moravians open Sunday school near Salem.

Unusual weather conditions; frost reported each month of year; Albemarle Sound frozen over during winter; no fruit matured; corn crop fails.

1817

Dec. 3. John Branch, governor.

1818

*Prometheus*, first steamboat on Cape Fear River, built at Beaufort.

Regular steamboat lines operate between New Bern and Elizabeth City, Edenton and Plymouth, Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Cotton mills at Falls of Tar (Rocky Mount) established by Joel Battle.

Sept. Water system completed at Raleigh (pumps operated by water wheel).

1819

Feb. 27. Cherokee Indians cede lands north and east of Little Tennessee River and east of Nantahala Mountains.

Nov. 4. Wilmington damaged by fire; 300 buildings, including Presbyterian Church, destroyed.

1820

Pop., 638,829; rank, 4th; 419,200

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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white, 219,629 Negro; 12,502 urban, 626,327 rural.

Principal towns: New Bern, 3,663; Fayetteville, 3,532; Raleigh, 2,674; Wilmington, 2,633.

Three banks in State.

Native Catawba grapes being domesticated by Major Adlum.

First Roman Catholic parish: St. Paul's, New Bern.

Dec. 7. Jesse Franklin, governor.

### 1821

Aug. Runaway Negro slaves, said to number 80, take refuge in Onslow swamps, causing fear of uprising: dispersed by militia.

Dec. 7. Gabriel Holmes, governor.

### 1822

June. Temperance Society formed in Guilford County.

### 1823

May 22. John Stark Ravenscroft first Protestant Episcopal bishop for North Carolina.

Assembly appropriates funds for construction of Buncombe Turnpike, Plymouth Toll Road, Old Fort-Asheville Road and Tennessee River Turnpike.

First geological survey of State.

Nov. 18. Raleigh *Register*, first regular semi-weekly newspaper in State.

### 1824

Dec. 7. Hutchins G. Burton, governor.

### 1825

Mar. 4-5. Marquis de Lafayette visits North Carolina.

Gold mines at Charlotte opened.

Mail coach operates from Fredericksburg, Va., to Greensboro, Salisbury,

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Charlotte, Milledgeville, Ga., traversing 586 miles in 11 days.

Bishop John Stark Ravenscroft writes concerning Episcopal Church:

“ political feelings were associated with its very name, which operated as a complete bar to any useful or comfortable exercise of duty, by the very few clergymen, perhaps not more than three or four ” remaining in the State.

1826

Jan. *North Carolina Telegraph*, first religious newspaper in State, published at Fayetteville.

Manumission societies, numbering 40 or more, in State; in three years 2,000 slaves freed.

Careful ginning and preparation give North Carolina cotton special classification on British market.

1827

Buncombe Turnpike, connecting Greenville, S. C., with Greeneville, Tenn., through Asheville and Hot Springs, completed; influx of summer visitors from lowlands to mountain section follows.

Dec. 8. James Iredell, the younger, governor.

1828

Aug. 1. Public meeting to promote railroads in North Carolina held at home of William Albright in Alamance County.

Public “bathing rooms” opened in Raleigh.

Coastal counties importing Northern flour, feeding slaves on New York pork; middle and southern counties importing droves of hogs from Kentucky and Tennessee.

Balance of trade greatly against

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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State; debts of inhabitants, contracted mostly when prices were high, estimated at more than \$10,000,000; local banks embarrassed by their notes being discounted 4 to 5 percent in Northern financial centers; credit available to farmers and merchants seriously restricted.

Dec. 12. John Owen, governor.

### 1829

Feb. 10. Former Gov. Benjamin Smith dies in prison at Smithville (now Southport) while confined for debt.

Mar. 9. John Branch, North Carolinian, becomes Secretary of the Navy.

*Farmer's and Planter's Almanac* publication begun at Salem by John Christian Blum.

Gold worth \$100,000 produced in State in year.

### 1830

Pop., 937,987; rank, 5th; 472,843 white, 265,144 Negro; 10,455 urban, 727,532 rural.

Mar. 26. Baptist State Convention organized at Greenville; Patrick Dowd, president; Samuel Wait, corresponding secretary.

Observatory built by Joseph Caldwell at University of North Carolina.

Oil street lamps in Raleigh.

Pig iron production, mostly in Piedmont, reaches 1,800 tons a year.

First cotton mill operated by steam in North Carolina established in Greensboro by Henry Humphries.

Teaching slaves to read and write prohibited by law, "the use of figures excepted."

Dec. 17. Legislative committee says

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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North Carolina is "a State without foreign commerce, for want of sea-ports, or a staple; without internal communications by rivers, roads or canals; without a cash market for any article of agricultural product; without manufactures; in short without any object to which native industry and active enterprise could be directed "

Dec. 18. Montfort Stokes, governor.

1831

Jan. North Carolina Temperance Society organized in Raleigh; in 1834 there were 51 auxiliary societies in 27 counties with about 4,700 members.

May 29. Fire at Fayetteville destroys convention hall, 600 homes, 125 business houses.

June 21. State House in Raleigh destroyed by fire.

Aug. 21. Nat Turner Rebellion in Virginia; further restrictions placed on slaves; Negro ministers prohibited from preaching.

Alleged slave insurrection plot results in hanging of two Negroes in Onslow and slaying of 15 others, some by mobs.

State Library created by act of assembly.

Private mint opened by Christopher Bechtler near Rutherfordton; coins \$3,625,840 in gold before closing about 1849; first gold dollars in United States minted.

Intensification of struggle for political control between East and West, East opposes increased legislative representation for West and opposes internal improvements.

1832

Asiatic cholera causes 13 deaths in Elizabeth City.

Kindergarten for children 2 to 3 years old opened in Fayetteville.

Dec. 6. David Lowrie Swain, youngest man (31) ever to serve as governor of North Carolina.

1833

Jan. 1. First railroad in State completed at Raleigh; cars drawn by horses haul granite from quarry for building State Capitol (1¼ miles); passengers carried on Sundays.

Jan. Nullification doctrine as avowed by South Carolina declared by North Carolina assembly to be revolutionary in character, but Congress is urged to repeal duties on imports and adjust controversy.

July 5. The *Harbinger*, first periodical published at University of North Carolina.

July. Benjamin Swaim publishes magazine, *Man of Business*, at New Salem.

Agriculture at low ebb due to soil exhaustion, emigration, labor scarcity and low crop prices.

Cotton crop estimated at 10,000,000 pounds, dropping from an estimated 18,000,000 pounds in 1826.

Completion of railroad from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely on Roanoke River allows Petersburg to tap Roanoke River Valley trade, especially tobacco.

1834

Feb. 4. Wake Forest Institute (later College) opens.

Lyceum Society formed in Fayetteville.

Lotteries prohibited by State law.

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Copper stills introduced in turpentine industry, improving output.

1835

June. Constitutional convention adopts amendments providing for reapportionment of representation in assembly, popular election of governor (term, two years), disfranchisement of free Negroes, partial removal of religious qualifications for voting and office-holding (ban against Roman Catholics lifted, against Jews retained); property qualifications for office-holding removed; ownership of 50 acres of land as prerequisite to voting for State Senator, retained.

Northeastern region largely shifts from corn to cotton, the change having begun after War of 1812.

Circus companies exhibit in several towns.

Dec. 10. Richard Dobbs Spaight, the younger, governor.

Discovery of gold in North Georgia leads to increasing encroachment by white settlers on Indian lands.

Dec. 29. By terms of treaty of New Echota (Ga.), Cherokee cede all remaining lands to Federal government for \$5,600,000 and lands in Indian Territory; treaty repudiated by chiefs and 90 percent of Indians; a few Cherokee leave for West voluntarily, others remain, defying Federal government order to depart.

1836

State receives \$1,433,757.39 from Federal Treasury surplus; most of sum applied to Literary Fund making possible creation of free school system three years later.

Francis Fries builds cotton mill in Winston.

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Washington silver mine, later known as Silver Hill Mine, Davidson County, operates from 1836 to 1852; reopened in 1855.

Smallpox epidemic in Piedmont and western North Carolina.

Dec. 31. Edward B. Dudley (Whig), first governor elected by people, takes office. Under Whig administration program of internal improvements begun.

### 1837

Edwin M. Holt opens cotton mill at Alamance.

Dec. Charlotte branch mint opens; coins \$5,059,188 in gold up to 1861.

### 1838

June 14. S. S. *Pulaski* blows up off coast; 140 lives lost.

Spring. The Rev. Brantley York opens school in Randolph County from which grew Union Institute, later Trinity College and Duke University.

Oct. to Mar., 1839. Regular troops, militia and volunteers under Gen. Winfield Scott round up Cherokee and march them overland to western territory; 13,000 removed; about 1,500 Indians die en route on what has been called "The Trail of Tears"; some elude capture, others escape soldiers and return to mountain homes.

For killing soldiers and escaping, Indian Tsali, brothers and sons surrender to General Scott's troops and are executed by firing squad on Little Tennessee River. Incident is basis for negotiations permitting remnant of Cherokee tribe to remain, and leads to creation of Cherokee (Qualla) Reservation in western North Carolina.



1839

Jan. 7. Establishment of free schools with State aid in all counties voting for same, provided in act of assembly.

Aug. Vote for free schools carries in all but seven of State's 68 counties.

Use of charcoal by young Negro slave in curing tobacco grown on silicious soil (Caswell County) results in brighter leaf.

Among all States, North Carolina is: 4th in rice production (2,820,388 pounds), 5th in tobacco (16,772,359 pounds); among 14 Southern States: 3rd in corn (23,893,753 bushels), 4th in oats (3,193,941 bushels), 5th in rye (213,971 bushels); 10th in barley (3,574 bushels); also produces wheat (1,960,855 bushels) and buckwheat (15,391 bushels).

1840

Pop., 753,409; rank, 7th; 484,870 white, 268,549 Negro; 13,310 urban, 740,109 rural.

Principal towns: Wilmington, 5,335; Fayetteville, 4,285; New Bern, 3,690; Raleigh, 2,244.

Ten banks.

Jan. 20. First free school in State opens in Rockingham County; other counties follow; State education fund exceeds \$2,000,000.

Mar. 7. Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, longest railroad in world (161.5 miles), connecting Wilmington and Weldon (near the Virginia border), built by State, completed.

April. Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, connecting Raleigh and Gaston (on the Roanoke River), 85 miles, built by State, completed.

June 13. Completion of new State

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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capitol building and Raleigh & Gaston Railroad celebrated in Raleigh. Aug. Whigs gain control of assembly, winning 104 out of 107 seats, and elect John Motley Morehead governor.

Twenty-five cotton mills operating. Cotton yield 45,000 bales; production steadily increasing. Tobacco manufacture, mostly plug, amounts to \$189,868, 3.2 percent of total for nation.

From 1840 until War between the States Warrenton was noted resort and center of culture.

Sports page in *Raleigh Register*.

### 1841

Jan. 1. John Motley Morehead (Whig), first governor inaugurated in present capitol building.

Mar. 5. George E. Badger, North Carolinian, becomes Secretary of the Navy.

Apr. 26. Weldon Lodge, No. 1 (Halifax County), first subordinate lodge, I.O.O.F.

### 1842

William Thomas appointed Indian agent for Cherokee; later acquires lands incorporated in Qualla Boundary.

Extensive silkworm culture begun in Piedmont; ends in failure by 1847.

### 1843

Jan. 6. Right Worthy Grand Lodge (I.O.O.F.) of North Carolina formed in Raleigh.

Apr. 30. Wilmington severely damaged by fire.

Aug. 31-Oct. 4. Yellow fever causes 26 deaths in Washington, N. C.

### 1844

June 5. North Carolina Historical

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Society, organized by David L. Swain, holds first meeting at University of North Carolina.

Dr. Elisha Mitchell, University of North Carolina professor, explores and measures peaks in Black Mountains.

### 1845

Jan. 1. William A. Graham (Whig), governor.

May. State school for deaf mutes opens in Raleigh, department for blind added in July 1851, and in 1852 school is incorporated as North Carolina Institute for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. Hardy Carroll legally hanged at Louisburg for theft of pair of suspenders.

### 1846

May 13. Congress declares war on Mexico.

Oct. 15. Peanuts raised in eastern North Carolina shipped from Wilmington to New York.

Soap and candle factory at Fayetteville produces from 40 to 59 thousand pounds of tallow candles a year.

### 1847

Feb. 2. North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers departs for service in War with Mexico.

Wesleyan Methodist churches organized by opponents of pro-slavery policy of Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Corundum discovered above mouth of Little Pine Creek, Madison County.

### 1848

Feb. Peace with Mexico ratified.

Telegraph line connects Fayetteville and Raleigh with Virginia.

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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First surgical operation in North Carolina employing chloroform by Dr. F. J. Haywood of Raleigh.

### 1849

Jan. 1. Charles Manly (Whig), governor.

Jan. 16. Assembly authorizes governor to set aside a day each year for public thanksgiving.

Jan. 29. Western Turnpike, Salisbury to Asheville, chartered.

Jan. 29. Dix Hill, State Hospital for Insane, authorized by assembly, due largely to persuasion of Dorothea L. Dix.

Apr. 16. North Carolina Medical Society reorganized.

Aug. 3. Day of prayer observed due to prevalence of cholera in eastern part of State.

Hundreds of North Carolinians sell possessions and migrate to Far West in California Gold Rush.

From 1849 to 1860 numerous plank roads are built in State; several radiate from Fayetteville. "The rumbling of carriages on that part of it in town (Fayetteville), and the solid tramp of horses' feet, will give us a noise to get used to."

### 1850

Pop., 869,039; rank, 10th; 553,028 white, 316,011 Negro; 21,109 urban, 847,930 rural.

2,657 public schools, 100,591 pupils. 1,795 churches; principal denominations: Methodist, 784; Baptist, 616; Presbyterian, 151; Episcopal, 50.

19 banks; 51 newspapers.

More than half of State's residents depend on wagon transportation.

Large number of slaves introduced

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

---

into rapidly expanding cotton and tobacco sections during ensuing decade.

July 9. William A. Graham, North Carolinian, becomes Secretary of the Navy.

Raleigh *Register* becomes first daily newspaper.

Bathtub of massive oak lined with copper installed in home of Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington; believed to be first in State.

Value of manufactured products, \$2,086,522.

Asheville has 500 tourists during year.

### 1851

Jan. 1. David S. Reid (Democrat), governor; rise of Democratic party in State.

Dec. 25. Christmas is celebrated in Wilmington "with noise and confusion firecrackers and all other unnamed horrors and abominations."

### 1852

Feb. 28. First steam newspaper press used by North Carolina Institute for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Oct. 8. North Carolina Agricultural Society organized at Raleigh.

Malaria referred to as "most vigorous agent of death in the South" by Dr. S. S. Satchwell of Wilmington.

### 1853

Jan. 1. Calvin H. Wiley becomes first State Superintendent of Schools; serves until 1865.

Mar. 7. James C. Dobbin, North Carolinian, becomes Secretary of the Navy.

Gas street lamps in Charlotte.

Colored cotton fabrics manufactured

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

---

on power looms by Thomas M. Holt at Alamance.

High Point founded.

Oct. 18. State fair opens in Raleigh.

### 1854

Apr. 17. Plank road between Fayetteville and Salem, 129 miles, longest in world, completed; several other plank roads built.

Macadam street paving in Charlotte.

Negro blacksmith, "not very superior," brings \$2,400 at auction near Warrenton.

Dec. 6. Warren Winslow (Whig), Speaker of Senate, succeeds to governorship when David S. Reid is elected to United States Senate.

### 1855

Jan. 1. Thomas Bragg (Democrat), governor.

Seventeen crimes punishable by death; benefit of clergy eliminated from criminal code.

Coal deposits discovered on Deep River.

Wilmington Library opened.

### 1856

Jan. 4. A Salem firm is prepared to furnish "besides the ordinary daugerreotypes                      Ambrotypes or Vitrotypes and Photographs. The Ambrotypes are made on glass; the Photographs on paper, and far excel the most accurate engraving."

Jan. 30. North Carolina Railroad, Goldsboro to Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, Salisbury, Charlotte, 223 miles, built by State, completed.

Apr. 29. State Hospital for Insane opened in Raleigh.

May 7. Educational leaders from 23 counties meeting in Goldsboro make

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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plans for State educational convention of teachers and friends of education at Salisbury in November 1856, at which North Carolina Educational Association is formed.

1857

Aug. Ownership of real estate (50 acres) as prerequisite for voting for State Senator removed as voters adopt constitutional amendment; 50,007 to 19,379.

About 500 miles of plank road completed representing outlay of \$1,000,000; due to financial stringency, bad crops and advent of railroads, they decline rapidly from this peak.

*Impending Crisis of the South: How to Meet It*, by Hinton Rowan Helper, strong contribution to abolition movement.

1858

June 7. First train runs from Goldsboro to Morehead City on Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad.

Oct. 1. Western North Carolina Railroad completed to Statesville.

Robert F. Morris begins manufacture of smoking tobacco in Durham.

1859

May 10. Board of Medical Examiners appointed by authority of assembly (first in America).

Raleigh Working Men's Association formed.

Tobacco production 32,853,250 pounds; 5th largest producing State. Land values in northern Piedmont booming as result of spread of bright-leaf culture.

Rice production 7,593,976 pounds, 3rd largest producing State; hereafter crop declines to 5,609,191 pounds in 1880, 511,110 pounds in 1909, and

virtually disappears by 1939.

1860

Pop., 992,622; rank, 12th; 629,942 white, 331,059 slave, 30,463 free Negro, 1,158 Indian; 24,554 urban, 968,068 rural.

Percent of slaveholding population to total free population, 28.8; percent of slave population to total population, 33.4; average number of slaves per holding, 19.3.

Principal towns: Wilmington, 9,552; New Bern, 5,432; Fayetteville, 4,790; Raleigh, 4,780.

North Carolina contains one-tenth as many white persons who have come from outside the State as have emigrated from North Carolina to other States.

2,854 public schools, 116,567 pupils; average term, 4 months.

2,117 churches, 157,014 members; principal denominations: Baptist bodies, 780 churches, 65,000 members; Methodist bodies, 966 churches, 61,000 members; Presbyterians, 182 churches, 15,053 members; Lutherans, 38 churches, 3,942 members, Episcopalians, 38 churches, 3,036 members.

30 banks; 74 newspapers and periodicals include 8 dailies; 39 cotton mills; about 1,400 employed in all mechanical and manufacturing occupations.

Era of resorts and mineral springs; most popular: Piedmont Springs (Stokes), Shocco and Sulphur Springs (Warren), Warm Springs (Madison), Sulphur Springs (Buncombe), Wilson Springs and Catawba Springs (Cleveland); beaches at Nags Head, Beaufort, Wrightsville, Masonboro, Ocracoke.



## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Dec. 20. South Carolina secedes from Union.

Pro-Union sentiment strong in North Carolina.

1861

Jan. 1. John W. Ellis (Democrat), governor.

Feb. 4. Southern Confederacy formed at Montgomery, Ala.

Apr. 15. President Lincoln calls for volunteers to put down rebellion; most North Carolina leaders cast lots with Confederacy.

Apr. 16. State militiamen seize Forts Caswell and Johnston at mouth of Cape Fear River.

May 20. Ordinance of secession adopted by convention in Raleigh; North Carolina is next to last State to leave Union. During War between the States (1861-65), North Carolina furnished one-fifth of all Confederate troops although it had only one-ninth of population; sent approximately 125,000 men, a number larger than its voting population; of all Confederates who lost lives about one-fourth (40,275) were North Carolinians.

June 10. Henry L. Wyatt of Edgecombe County killed in battle at Bethel, Va.; first Confederate soldier slain in War between the States ("First at Bethel").

July 7. Henry T. Clark (Democrat), Speaker of Senate, becomes acting governor following death of Governor Ellis.

Aug. 29. Forts Hatteras and Clark captured by Federals, opening North Carolina seaboard to Union troops. Western North Carolina Railroad completed to Morganton.

Railroad between Wilmington and

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Rockingham completed.

Nov. Unionists hold convention at Hatteras, declare secession void; name Marble N. Taylor provisional governor.

Dec. 31. *Hesper and Other Poems*, by Theophilus H. Hill, published in Raleigh under copyright laws of Confederate States.

### 1862

Feb. 8. Roanoke Island captured by Federals under Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside.

Mar. 14. New Bern captured by Federals.

First public school for Negroes opened by Unionists in New Bern.

Mar. 21. Washington captured by Federals.

Apr. 26. Fort Macon falls to Federals.

May 26. Edward Stanly appointed (Union) military governor of eastern North Carolina.

Sept. 8. Zebulon B. Vance (Democrat), governor.

Sept. 22. President Lincoln issues preliminary emancipation proclamation.

Dec. 13. Plymouth captured by Federals.

Dec. 30. U. S. S. *Monitor* founders in gale off Hatteras; 16 members of crew lost.

### 1863

Jan. 1. President Lincoln declares slaves free in territory now in rebellion.

Feb. Allen and William Lowrie executed by Home Guard of Robeson County for receiving stolen goods; starts depredations of "Lowrie Gang" composed of Croatan Indians; under leadership of Henry Berry Lowrie.

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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they kill several men of the section, raid jails to liberate their friends, burn buildings and loot stores over a period of 10 years; Henry Berry Lowrie killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun, Feb. 20, 1872; last outlaw slain in 1874.

Mar. 15. At Salisbury, 200 women armed with hatchets defy soldiers and successfully demand flour from merchants.

July 3. In famous charge on Cemetery Hill, Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., North Carolinians under Gen. James Johnston Pettigrew went farther than any other Confederate troops ("Farthest at Gettysburg").

### 1864

Apr. 24. Plymouth retaken by Confederates under Gen. Robert F. Hoke.

Aug. 20. Negro slaves, sold at auction for cash in Charlotte, bring following prices: boy, 18, \$5,150; boy, 11, \$4,100; girl, 16, \$4,000; woman, 35, \$3,025; girl, 16 (very likely), \$5,000; boy, 21, \$5,200; man (with one eye), wife and 2 children, 2 and 4, \$6,500.

Oct. 27. Confederate ram *Albemarle* sunk by torpedo placed by Federal Lt. W. B. Cushing, leading to recapture of Plymouth by Union troops.

### 1865

Jan. 15. Fort Fisher at mouth of Cape Fear, guarding Wilmington, last port for blockade runners on "lifeline of Confederacy," falls before Union attack.

Mar. 4-7. Sherman's army enters State from South Carolina.

Mar. 10-14. Fayetteville occupied by Sherman's troops.

Mar. 16. At Averasboro, Confederates

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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under Hardee defeated by Sherman's army.

Mar. 19-21. At Bentonville, Confederates under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston defeated by Sherman's army; most sanguinary battle ever fought on North Carolina soil; Federal casualties, 1,646; Confederate, 2,606.

Mar. 21. Goldsboro occupied by Sherman's troops.

Apr. 9. North Carolinians under Gen. W. R. Cox said to have made last attack and fired last volley in battle at Appomatox Court House, Va. ("Last at Appomatox").

Apr. 11. Salisbury captured by Federal troops; Salisbury prison and part of town burned.

Apr. 13. Raleigh peacefully surrendered to Sherman's army.

Apr. 14. President Lincoln shot by J. Wilkes Booth; dies following day; Andrew Johnson, President.

Apr. 26. Gen. Johnston surrenders Confederate Army to Gen. Sherman near Durham.

Negroes begin leaving plantations and flocking to towns.

Apr. 29. Gen. John McA. Schofield becomes military commander of North Carolina.

May 19. William Woods Holden appointed provisional governor by President Johnson; beginning of Reconstruction Period.

July 15. Bureau for Relief of Freedmen and Refugees (Freedmen's Bureau) organized; distributes food, establishes hospitals, and organizes 431 schools for Negroes during ensuing four years.

Summer. Washington Duke and his

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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sons begin manufacturing smoking tobacco on their Durham County farm.

Cotton sells for \$1 a pound.

Manufacture of chairs in Thomasville begun by D. S. Westmoreland.

Dec. 28. Holden defeated in election and succeeded as governor by Jonathan Worth (Conservative).

### 1866

Jan. "Black Code," validating marriages of former slaves, declaring Negroes entitled to same rights as whites in suits at law and equity and granting other privileges but retaining legal and political discriminations adopted by assembly.

June. Convention drafts constitutional amendments limiting suffrage and office-holding to white persons; ratification fails, 19,570 to 21,552.

Sept. 11. Wilmington Chamber of Commerce organized.

City directory issued for Wilmington.

### 1867

Mar. 2. State again placed under military rule as Congress nullifies President Johnson's plan of Reconstruction and substitutes Congressional plan.

Plantation system breaking up due to emancipation of slaves; rise of tenant farming.

Mining of mica begun in Mitchell County.

Old Belt tobacco growers speed change from dark to bright tobacco as tales are circulated that choice bright wrappers sell for \$4-\$6 a pound.

Ku Klux Klan organized to combat secret organization of Northern-

ers who came into State since "the Surrender," to regain white political control, and to "protect Southern womanhood"; believed to have attained membership in State of 40,000; 260 "visitations" in 20 counties reported.

Sept. 23. Wilmington *Star*, State's oldest existing daily newspaper, started.

Nov. 9. "Radicals," as Republicans and their sympathizers are called, supporting proposed constitutional convention, win over Conservative opposition, 93,506 to 32,961.

### 1868

Jan. 14. Constitutional convention, composed of 107 Republicans (including 18 carpetbaggers and 15 Negroes), and 13 Conservatives (Democrats), meets in Raleigh and draws up constitution, which, with many amendments, is still in effect. Among provisions are abolition of slavery, elimination of property and religious (except for denial of existence of Almighty God) qualifications for voting or office-holding, popular election of State and county officials, county court system, township-county commission form of county government, 4-month school term, provisions for charities and public welfare; term of governor 4 years.

Carpetbagger - controlled assembly issues State bonds totalling \$42,000,000 in two years; large sums and commissions paid to lawyers, judges and railroad contractors; corruption charged against Geo. W. Swepson and M. S. Littlefield in connection with financing of Western North Carolina Railroad.

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Cotton sells at 25 cents a pound.

Apr. 21. New constitution ratified, 93,084 to 74,015; Holden (Republican) elected governor.

Summer. Samuel C. Shelton of Buncombe County raises first bright tobacco crop in western North Carolina, starting tobacco boom in section.

July 1. Gov. Worth removed by military authority; Holden again appointed provisional governor before beginning his regular term.

July 9. Assembly ratifies 14th amendment (citizenship rights not to be abridged).

July 20. North Carolina delegation admitted to United States Congress.

Nov. Josiah Turner acquires Raleigh *Sentinel*; conducts vigorous editorial campaign against "carpet-baggers and scallawaggers," partly responsible for impeachment of Gov. Holden in 1870 and final overthrow of carpet-bagger regime.

### 1869

Jan. 4. First school in United States for deaf and blind Negroes opens in Raleigh.

Horse-drawn streetcars in Wilmington.

Two-wheeled "velocipede" in Raleigh; "for the most part the riders are unsuccessful and after a moment or two they usually found themselves sprawling on the ground."

### 1870

Pop., 1,071,361; rank, 14th; 678,470 white, 391,650 Negro, 1,241 Indian; 36,218 urban, 1,035,143 rural.

Jan. 6. State Penitentiary at Raleigh opens.

Mar. 7. Because of Ku Klux Klan

activities, Gov. Holden declares Alamance County in insurrection.

May 21. Murder of John W. "Chicken" Stephens, Caswell Republican leader, by Ku Klux Klan in Yanceyville courthouse, climaxes Klan violence; Gov. Holden declares Caswell County in insurrection (July 8), and sends Col. George W. Kirk with militia into Caswell and Alamance counties to put down same; known as "Kirk-Holden War"; writs of *habeas corpus* suspended.

First tobacco factory in Winston manufactures about 20,000 pounds of chewing tobacco in year.

Fall. First public graded school in State opens in Greensboro.

Dec. 14. Gov. Holden impeached by house of representatives for alleged "high crimes and misdemeanors"; succeeded as governor by Lt. Gov. Tod R. Caldwell (Republican).

1871

Jan. 27. S. S. *Kensington* and Bark *Templar* collide off Hatteras; 150 lives lost.

Mar. 22. Gov. Holden found guilty of impeachment charges by strictly partisan vote; senate orders him removed from office; Lt. Gov. Caldwell succeeds as governor.

Sept. Federal grand jury at Raleigh indicts 981 persons for alleged Ku Klux depredations; 37 convicted including Randolph A. Shotwell, Democratic editor, who is sentenced to serve six years in Federal prison; after serving two years Shotwell is pardoned by President Grant.

First tobacco auction warehouse in Durham opens.

Corundum mining in Macon County begun.



1872

John Robinson Circus, showing in State, uses railroad cars for transportation.

1873

Feb. 24. Eight amendments to constitution proposed in legislative act, include repudiation of bonds authorized by carpetbagger-controlled assembly and provision for biennial instead of annual sessions of assembly. Approved by vote of people, August 7.

June 7. First subordinate Grange or Patrons of Husbandry in North Carolina organized at McLeansville, Guilford County; other local organizations follow; movement represents efforts to improve farm economy which has sunk to low level.

Oxford Orphanage opened by Masonic Order.

Most banks of State weather money panic.

1874

Feb. 16. County local option law for sale of intoxicants enacted by assembly.

July 11. Following death of Governor Caldwell, Lt. Gov. Curtis H. Brogden (Republican) succeeds to governorship.

1875

Mar. 3. Grange reaches peak with 501 subordinate organizations, 15,000 members; decline follows; drops to 26 Granges and about 700 members in 1885.

First passenger train over Northwestern & North Carolina Railroad. R. J. Reynolds begins manufacture of chewing tobacco in Winston.

First emerald mine in United States

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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opens at Stony Point, Alexander County.

New Inlet, deepened by hurricane of 1871, closed by United States Army Engineers, thus saving Wilmington's harbor.

Sept. 5. Constitutional convention in Raleigh attended by 58 Conservatives (Democrats), 58 Republicans, 3 Independents; adopts 30 amendments, including provisions for separate schools for whites and Negroes, prohibiting secret political societies, raising residence requirements for voting, increasing power of State over local affairs, prohibiting marriages between whites and Negroes.

### 1876

Spring. Roman Catholic religious and educational center founded at Belmont.

### 1877

Jan. 1. Zebulon B. Vance (Democrat) inaugurated governor marking end of Reconstruction Period and return of Democratic political control of State.

Feb. 12. N. C. Board of Health authorized by general assembly.

Apr. 19. State agricultural experiment station established at Chapel Hill.

Nov. 24. United States sloop-of-war *Huron* wrecked off Nags Head with loss of 100 lives.

First normal school in United States for Negroes opens in Fayetteville.

### 1878

Jan. 31. S. S. *Metropolis* wrecked off Currituck with loss of more than 100 lives.

### 1879

Feb. 5. Upon election of Governor

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Vance as United States Senator, Lieut. Gov. Thomas J. Jarvis (Democrat) succeeds to governorship.

July 7. Long distance telephone conversation between Wilmington and Petersburg, Va.

July. Swannanoa Tunnel (1,800 feet) at Ridgecrest, on Western North Carolina Railroad, completed at cost of \$600,000 and 120 lives, marking railroad penetration of Blue Ridge Mountains.

Oct. c. 3. First telephone exchange in State opens at Raleigh; a few days later an exchange is placed in operation in Wilmington.

Roller-process flour mill established at Lexington.

Durham, Winston and Reidsville are leading tobacco-manufacturing towns of State.

### 1880

Pop., 1,399,750; rank, 15th; 867,242 white, 531,277 Negro, 1,230 Indian; 55,116 urban, 1,344,634 rural.

Principal towns: Wilmington, 17,350; Raleigh, 9,265; Charlotte, 7,094; New Bern, 6,443; Winston and Salem, 4,194; Fayetteville, 3,485.

Oct. 3. Western North Carolina Railroad completed to Asheville.

Wagons being made at Hickory.

Bathtub with running water installed in Swannanoa Hotel, Asheville; townfolk permitted to inspect it as curiosity.

Turpentine production reaches 121,000 barrels in year; destruction of pine forests causes industry to decline to 53,974 barrels in 1900.

### 1881

Jan. 29. First city hospital in North Carolina authorized by assem-

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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bly for Wilmington; opens same year.

Jan. 31. Business section of Plymouth destroyed by fire.

June. 20,000 acres of pine timber, church and farmhouse near Manly (Moore County) destroyed by fire.

Aug. 9. State-wide prohibition defeated, 166,325 to 48,370.

Registration of vital statistics begun by State Board of Health.

W. Duke & Sons export manufactured tobacco to England and Africa.

Duke and Bull Durham factories at Durham begin manufacture of cigarettes.

David A. and William E. White open factory at Mebane for manufacture of spindles from which furniture plant grew.

Fries Textile Mill, Winston, lighted by electricity.

### 1883

Steamboat *Mountain Lily* with capacity of 100 passengers and corresponding amount of freight operates for brief period on French Broad River between Asheville and Brevard.

### 1884

Feb. 20. Cyclone causes heavy loss of life and property in Richmond, Harnett, Anson and Cumberland Counties; about 50 persons killed in Richmond County.

Apr. 30. Bonsack cigarette machines installed in Duke and Bull Durham factories at Durham.

June 18. First North Carolina Assembly of Knights of Labor organized in Raleigh by John R. Ray, printer.

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Forty-three cotton mills opened in State during past 12 months.

1885

Jan. 21. Alfred M. Scales (Democrat), governor.

North Carolina Baseball Association formed with teams at Raleigh, Goldsboro, Durham, Henderson, Oxford and Wilmington.

July 5. Crowd of 5,000 witness public hanging of three persons at Fayetteville.

Construction of macadam roads begins in Mecklenburg and Forsyth Counties.

Dec. 6. Electric lights installed at Raleigh.

1886

Feb. 21. "Big Sunday Fire" in Wilmington started by river steamboat at Chestnut Street wharf; destroys large part of town with loss of \$1,000,000.

Leonidas L. Polk begins publication of *Progressive Farmer* in Winston.

Robeson is first county to prohibit sale of alcoholic beverages.

314,000 white children of school age in State, 167,000 enrolled.

1887

Jan. State Department of Labor established.

Apr. 20. First subordinate unit of Farmers' Alliance in North Carolina organized at Ashpole, Robeson County; first county Alliance in same county, May 28; State Alliance organized at Rockingham, October 4; 12 county Alliances, 250 subordinate Alliances, about 30,000 members on December 31. Rise of second agrarian movement.

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Southern Pines, Sandhills resort, incorporated.

Knights of Labor claim assemblies in most counties of State and large membership, both white and Negro, male and female.

### 1888

Furniture factory begins operation at High Point.

Textile mill opened on site of Kannapolis.

Joint commission remarks North Carolina-Virginia line.

### 1889

Jan. 17. Daniel G. Fowle (Democrat), governor.

Feb. 1. First electric street cars in State in Asheville.

July 4. First reunion of Confederate veterans in Asheville.

State Agricultural and Mechanical College (State College) opens in Raleigh, due partly to efforts of Farmers' Alliance.

Cotton acreage 1,147,136; tobacco 97,077.

### 1890

Pop., 1,617,947; rank, 16th; 1,055,382 white, 561,018 Negro; 115,759 urban, 1,502,190 rural.

Jan. 31. James B. Duke organizes American Tobacco Company, including large part of tobacco industry of United States.

Farmers' Alliance has 2,147 chapters, 90,000 members.

### 1891

Apr. 8. Following death of Governor Fowle, Lieut. Gov. Thomas M. Holt (Democrat) succeeds to governorship.

Apr. 16. S. S. *St. Catharis* wrecked

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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off Rodanthe with loss of 90 lives.  
35 gold mines in operation.

Dec. 19. Roanoke and Southern Railroad, connecting Charleston, S. C., and Roanoke, Va., completed.

Railroad reaches Murphy.

### 1892

Jan. Efforts in assembly to deprive University of North Carolina of State aid defeated through cooperation of Farmers' Alliance and education leaders.

Jan. Gifford Pinchot, appointed superintendent of Biltmore forests near Asheville by George Vanderbilt, inaugurates first large-scale reforestation project in United States.

May. Commercial method of manufacturing calcium carbide invented by Thomas L. Willson at Spray.

50,000 peach trees planted in Sandhills section of Moore County by J. Van Lindley; start of great peach-growing district.

Sept. 2. Trinity College (later Duke University) moved from Randolph County to Durham after Julian S. Carr donates site and Washington Duke donates \$85,000.

Oct. 5. Normal and Industrial School (Woman's College) opens in Greensboro due partly to efforts of Farmers' Alliance.

Nov. "Radical wing" of Farmers' Alliance, charging that Democratic party had done nothing to improve status of agriculture, joins Populist (Peoples) party; elects three members of general assembly.

### 1893

Jan. 18. Elias Carr (Democrat), governor.

Apr. 29. Large area in Bladen and

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Columbus Counties infested with caterpillars.

May 29. Waldensians, religious colony from Cottian Alps on French-Italian border, found town of Valdese (Burke County).

July 30. Railroad connecting Wilmington and New Bern with Norfolk, Va., completed.

Business depression marked by low prices, bank failures and factory closings throughout State.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad placed in receivership, divided and sold, ending hopes of great east-west railroad across North Carolina. Farmers' cooperatives collapse due to nation-wide depression.

### 1894

Cotton sells for 4 cents a pound.

Nov. 6. Populist party fuses with Republicans; elects entire State ticket, six of seven Superior Court judges; four Populist and three Republican Congressmen; majority in general assembly. Democratic defeat due partly to opposition to President Cleveland's policies which were blamed for acute depression in agriculture.

Nov. 27. Marion almost completely destroyed by fire.

### 1895

Jan. Fusionist assembly elects Marion Butler (Populist) and Jeter C. Pritchard (Republican), United States Senators.

Aug. 16. North Carolina Railroad leased to Southern Railway for 99 years.

Biltmore House, George Vanderbilt's chateau near Asheville, begun in 1890, completed. Vanderbilt ac-



## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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quires more than 100,000 acres of mountain lands south and southwest of Asheville.

Ceasar and Moses Cone open textile mills in Greensboro.

State gains many new industrial plants that have moved from New England.

Production of bright, flue-cured tobacco increasing in eastern counties. Bountiful harvests of grain and fruits; slow recovery from financial depression.

### 1896

Golf courses at Wilmington and Asheville.

Oct. 23. First rural free delivery mail route in North Carolina established at China Grove (Rowan County).

Nov. 3. Although Bryan carries State by 20,000, Fusionist State ticket has 8,000 plurality; Fusionists elect Russell, governor; 5 Populists, 3 Republicans, 1 Democrat elected to Congress; Fusionists win majority in both houses of assembly; high tide of agrarian movement.

Negroes control local government in Wilmington and several other towns of State. Red Shirts organize in southeast section for avowed purpose of restoring Democratic political control.

### 1897

Jan. 12. Daniel L. Russell (Republican), governor.

Last bright tobacco warehouse in Asheville closes, ending tobacco boom in section.

Gold discovery in Klondike attracts many prospectors from North Carolina.

### 1898

Apr. Fries Manufacturing & Power

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Co. installs hydro-electric plant on Yadkin River, first in State; transmits 1,000 h.p. to Winston, 13 miles.

Apr. 25. Congress declares war on Spain.

Three regiments of volunteers, two of whites, one of Negroes, enlist for service in Spanish-American War; one regiment reaches Cuba.

May 11. Ensign Worth Bagley of Raleigh killed in action aboard United States torpedo boat *Winslow* in Cardenas Bay, Cuba; first American naval officer slain in War with Spain.

Summer. Automobiles being operated in State.

Sept. 1. First school in United States dealing exclusively with forestry problems opened by Dr. Carl Alvin Schenck in Biltmore forest, near Asheville.

Nov. 2. Democrats regain control of assembly by defeating Fusionist candidates; decline of agrarian movement.

Nov. 10. Race riots in Wilmington result from Red Shirt activities; 10 Negroes slain; force resignation of local officials, including Negroes.

"North Carolina is today the Massachusetts of the South and exceeds any other Southern State in number and value of manufacturing establishments," says State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

13 telephone exchanges and 17 telephone companies.

Newspapers and magazines published in State total 279, of which 131 are Democratic, 34 Republican, 14 Populist.

1899

Feb. 6. Peace with Spain ratified.

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Mar. 4. Railroads and steamship companies required by act of assembly to provide separate accommodations for white and Negro races.

Apr. 1. North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company organized by Negroes in Durham.

Rising prices of materials and wages mark recovery from financial depression.

96 tobacco factories produce \$14,000,000 worth of products in year. More than 3,800 miles of railroads.

### 1900

Pop., 1,893,810; rank, 15th; 1,263,603 white, 624,469 Negro; 186,790 urban, 1,707,020 rural.

Percentage of illiteracy: white 19.5, Negro 47.6.

Principal cities: Wilmington, 20,976; Charlotte, 18,091; Asheville, 14,694; Winston and Salem, 13,650; Raleigh, 13,643; Greensboro, 10,035; Durham, 6,697.

Aug. 2. "Grandfather Clause" amendment to Constitution adopted by vote of 182,217 to 128,285; literacy test for voting waived for all male persons entitled to vote on or before January 1, 1867, and all lineal descendants of such persons, providing they shall have registered prior to December 1, 1908 (disfranchisement of Negroes).

Cotton mill operatives strike in Alamance County fails, virtually ending textile union movement.

"The 20th century will be an age of dispute of nations on the most gigantic scale. It will be an age in which the Church of Jesus Christ will have to contend with iniquity without and with coldness within . . ." writes Moravian Bishop

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Edward Rondthaler in his *Memorabilia*.

### 1901

Jan. 15. Charles Brantley Aycock (Democrat), "educational governor," inaugurated, restoring Democratic political control of State administration; institutes program of expansion and development.

Feb. 20. Execution of capital offenders (by hanging), at seat of county where crime was committed, hereafter carried out in private, as provided by act of assembly. Heretofore hangings were public, although sheriff had discretionary powers in arranging for private executions.

Oct. Good Roads Train operates through State, stimulating interest in highway improvement.

### 1903

Jan. 29. Legislative act (first in United States) requires examination and registration of trained nurses.

Mar. 17. Gasoline-driven motor truck for hauling telephone poles assembled in Raleigh by W. A. Wynne.

First North Carolina child labor law prohibits employment of children under 12 in factories, establishing maximum of 66 hours a week for persons under 18, but provides no machinery for enforcement.

Dec. 11. Trinity College board of trustees issues declaration of academic freedom and refuses to accept resignation of Prof. John Spencer Bassett after State-wide controversy over Bassett's statement that Booker T. Washington was "the greatest man, save General Lee, born in the South in a hundred years."

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Dec. 17. First flights of power-driven airplane made by Orville and Wilbur Wright at Kill Devil Hill.

### 1904

May 30. Josephus Daniels, editor of Raleigh *News and Observer*, cited in United States District Court for contempt for editorials criticising court's action in railroad cases; Daniels freed under *habeas corpus* writ issued by Judge J. C. Pritchard of United States Circuit Court of Appeals and later discharged.

Oct. 29. Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union (Farmers' Union) incorporated in North Carolina; purpose to improve farm economy, education and status of labor.

James B. Duke takes over Catawba Power Company and forms Southern Power Company.

### 1905

Jan. 10. During past four years 1,200 new schoolhouses built, teachers' salaries raised, teacher training improved, school term lengthened, better textbooks provided, Negro education improved, many libraries opened.

Jan. 11. Robert B. Glenn (Democrat), governor.

State Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.) formed.

Air conditioning installed in factory of Gray Manufacturing Company, Gastonia.

Motion pictures being exhibited in North Carolina towns.

### 1906

8,592 churches, 824,385 members: principal denominations: Baptist bodies, 3,755 churches, 401,043 members; Methodist bodies, 3,095

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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churches, 277,282 members; Presbyterians, 600 churches, 55,837 members; Episcopalians, 258 churches, 13,890 members.

May 28. White man lynched at Wadesboro for alleged murder.

Nov. 5. Railroad bridge, connecting Beaufort and Morehead City, completed; 8,400 feet long, two draws.

Dec. 2. Railroad connecting Franklin, N. C., and Tallulah Falls, Ga., completed.

### 1907

First motor vehicle traffic laws enacted by assembly.

State Tuberculosis Sanatorium established.

Fall. First county high school in State opens at Cary.

### 1908

Apr. 1. Farmers' Union forms State-wide organization at Charlotte; claims 185 locals, 5,000 members.

May. State-wide prohibition adopted, 113,612 to 69,416.

Champion Fibre Company begins manufacture of wood pulp, Canton.

Farm colonies of European immigrants established in Pender, Columbus and New Hanover Counties by Hugh McRae include: St. Helena (Italians), Castle Hayne (Dutch and mixed), Van Eden (Dutch), New Berlin (Germans) and Marathon (Poles and Ruthenians).

### 1909

Jan. 1. Prohibition effective under terms of Turlington Act.

Jan. 12. William W. Kitchin (Democrat), governor.

Mar. 6. Electrocution in State Prison at Raleigh substituted for hanging

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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in capital offenses, by act of assembly.

Mar. 9. \$5 registration fee, renewable at \$1 annually, imposed by assembly on the 1,705 automobiles registered.

First skyscraper in State (Independence Building) built at Charlotte, 14 stories.

Fifty tobacco factories, declining from 253 in 1894.

First Four-H Club organized in Hertford County.

### 1910

Pop., 2,206,287; rank, 16th; 1,500,511 white, 697,843 Negro, 7,851 Indian: 318,474 urban, 1,887,813 rural.

Guilford County receives \$1,000 prize for having best roads traversed between Roanoke, Va., and Atlanta, Ga., awarded by New York *Herald-Atlanta Journal* motorcade.

Oct. 18. Belmont Abbey created by papal edict, first cathedral abbey in western hemisphere.

Nov. 25. First train on Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad.

Dec. 5. 348 banks, \$62,146,551 resources, \$43,981,343 deposits, as compared to 1900 figures: 93 banks, \$14,617,959 resources, \$9,953,158 deposits.

### 1911

Jan. 6. Inland (Intracoastal) waterway completed between Neuse River and Morehead City.

Feb. 7. Greensboro first city in State to adopt commission form of municipal government.

Feb. 23. Avery County, 100th and latest county in North Carolina, created.

Mar. 6. Winston-Salem Southbound

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Railroad completed to Wadesboro.

Mar. 6. Wachovia Bank & Trust Company opens at Winston with vacuum cleaning, thermostat-controlled heating, telautograph and money-counting machines.

May 2. Socialist candidates poll approximately 40 percent of vote in Asheville municipal election.

May 29. American Tobacco Company declared monopoly and ordered dissolved into smaller units by United States Supreme Court decision.

June 1. First county health department in State in Guilford.

July 31. Prolonged drought causes shutdown of 152 textile mills in two Carolinas; rains give relief, August 3.

Sept. 28. First letter delivered by airplane in North Carolina; sent from New York City to postmaster, Greensboro.

First feldspar shipped from State mined at Penland, Mitchell County.

### 1912

Jan. 9-12. "Moonshiners" near Mt. Airy and Murphy engage in pitched battles with officers; militia ordered to Mt. Airy.

Apr. 28. Motion pictures of Titanic disaster shown in North Carolina 13 days after sinking.

Sept. 13. Death of University of North Carolina freshman results in ban on hazing in schools and colleges by act of assembly.

Dec. 12. Farmers' Union denounces distribution by cotton mills of handbills said to be intended to lure farm families to mill villages.

### 1913

Jan. 15. Locke Craig (Democrat), governor.



## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Mar. 5. Josephus Daniels, North Carolinian, becomes Secretary of the Navy.

Apr. 26. Street car strike in Asheville ties up service for week; concessions won by strikers.

July 13. Grove Park Inn, resort hotel, opens at Asheville with William Jennings Bryan as principal speaker. City manager form of municipal government adopted in Morganton and Hickory.

### 1914

June 28. Archduke Francis of Austria and wife assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia, later precipitating World War.

Wilson is leading tobacco market in State.

Tobacco Experiment Station near Oxford established.

Sept. 16. Children with as much as one-sixteenth Negro blood may not attend schools for white children, State Supreme Court holds.

Nov. 3. Lee S. Overman first United States Senator from North Carolina elected by popular vote.

### 1915

Mar. 9. Australian ballot system for State elections adopted by act of assembly.

20,000 automobiles.

First Highway Commission appointed.

June 19. National Guard mobilized for duty on Mexican border; en-train for service Sept. 24.

Oct. 29. Commissioners appointed by United States Supreme Court to remark North Carolina-Tennessee boundary file report.

Nov. 27. Survey shows 7,000 children

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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under 16 years of age employed in cotton mill industry in North Carolina, an average of 10 hours 17 minutes per day.

### 1916

June 3. T. Walter Bickett nominated for governor by Democrats in first State-wide primary.

July 15-17. Rainfall for 24 hours, July 15-16, at Altapass, Mitchell County, 22.2 inches, breaking all previous recordings for continental United States; United States Weather Bureau estimates French Broad crest at Asheville 21 feet; Catawba River at Mount Holly reaches estimated 45.5-foot crest; flood conditions ensue in five Southeastern States; 61 miles of Southern Ry. track on Yadkin River destroyed; property loss for western North Carolina estimated at \$19,224,085; loss of life, mostly in streams of western North Carolina, estimated at 80; full rail facilities in section not restored for 6 weeks.

Agricultural products for year valued at \$200,000,000; more than 1,000 new corporations formed since Jan. 1.

Pisgah National Forest established by Presidential proclamation, original purchase units having been authorized Mar. 27, 1911.

First concrete highway in North Carolina, one-mile link on Asheville-Black Mountain road; construction interrupted by World War.

### 1917

Jan. 11. T. Walter Bickett (Democrat), governor.

Apr. 6. Congress declares war on Germany.

May 21. Call for 5,100 volunteers for National Guard in North Carolina

answered by 8,500 enlistments.

May 26. Hot Springs selected as internment camp for enemy aliens.

July 1. State becomes "bone dry" under Reed amendment.

July 21. North Carolina called on to provide 15,974 men under selective service.

During entire war State provides 86,457 men for military service; 833 deaths in battle and from wounds, 1,542 deaths from disease; distinguished service medals awarded to 6, distinguished service crosses to 184.

Camp Polk at Raleigh and Camp Greene at Charlotte, military cantonments, established.

### 1918

Camp Bragg, United States Army Field Artillery training center in Cumberland and Hoke counties, established; name changed to Fort Bragg in 1922.

Aug. 6. German submarine shells and sinks Diamond Shoals Lightship off North Carolina coast.

Aug. 16. British tanker *Mirlo* torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off Rodanthe; Chicamacomico Coast Guard crew braves sea of burning oil to rescue crew.

Sept. 29. North Carolina troops of 30th (Old Hickory) Division participate in action that pierces Hindenberg Line.

Oct. Influenza epidemic sweeps State causing hundreds of deaths; schools, churches and theatres closed in several cities and towns.

Fall. Carolina Playmakers established at University of North Carolina by Frederick H. Koch.

Nov. 5. Voters approve constitution-

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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al amendment fixing minimum school term at six months.

Nov. 11. World War ends with Armistice.

Nov. 17. Five persons killed, 10 wounded in race riot at Winston-Salem following futile attempt of mob to remove Negro prisoner from jail.

### 1919

June 30. National war-time prohibition in effect.

Aug. 9. Street car service suspended in Charlotte and Winston-Salem due to strike of conductors and motor-men.

Aug. 24. At Charlotte five persons killed, 25 wounded, in clash between policemen and strikers at street car barn; militiamen and armed citizens patrol streets; strike settled Sept. 5.

State-wide highway construction program begins.

Cotton sells at 35 cents a pound; crop value \$130,000,000.

Employment of children under 14 in manufacturing plants forbidden by State law.

109,000 automobiles.

United Textile Workers (A. F. of L.) claim 30,000 members in North Carolina; labor disputes in Charlotte, Concord, McAdenville, Salisbury, Gastonia result in some gains for workers.

Fall. North Carolina tobacco crop sells at 49.2 cents a pound average and totals an all-time high value of \$157,778,000.

Oct. 30. First American Legion convention in State held at Raleigh.

Nov. 28. State Board of Health begins inspection and rating of hotels.

1920

Pop., 2,559,123; rank, 14th; 1,783,779 white, 763,407 Negro, 11,824 Indian; 490,370 urban, 2,068,753 rural.

Principal cities: Winston-Salem, 48,-395; Charlotte, 46,338; Wilmington, 33,372; Asheville, 28,504; Raleigh 24,418; Durham, 21,719; Greensboro, 19,861; High Point, 14,302.

Jan. 29. Nantahala National Forest established by Presidential proclamation, original purchase unit having been authorized in 1911.

Feb. 8. State Board of Health announces 16,000 cases of influenza reported in past 14 days with 2,000 new cases daily; churches, schools and theatres closed in many cities and towns.

Mar. 28. S. Glenn Young, United States Department of Justice agent, who for several months has been rounding up army deserters and draft dodgers in western section of State, reports arrests totaling 824; many sentenced to terms in Federal prisons.

Aug. Assembly declines to ratify 19th amendment (woman suffrage) but ratification by Tennessee provides necessary two-thirds of States.

Nov. 2. Women vote for first time in North Carolina.

Dec. Following decline of tobacco prices, growers hold meetings and organize Tobacco Growers Co-Operative Marketing Assn. of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

Maximum mileage of steam railroad lines, 5,522; hereafter mileage declines to 4,764 in 1937.

1921

Jan. 21. Cameron Morrison (Democrat), governor.

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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State takes over system of hard-surface highways to connect all county seats.

July 1. Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, near Asheville, established; one of first of its kind in United States.

Sept. 18. Negro lynched at Pittsboro; 13th in State in 3½ years.

Sept. 648 miles of improved highways completed since Jan. 1, at cost of \$10,000,000; 600 additional miles under construction.

Nov. 8. Miss Exum Clement of Asheville elected first woman member of general assembly.

First radio broadcast station in State opened in Charlotte by Fred M. Laxton.

### 1922

Mar. 22. 5,253,199 active spindles in North Carolina; second to Massachusetts.

Motor bus line operates between Raleigh and Durham.

Nov. 7. State constitutional amendment increasing income tax rates, fixing 1-year residence and eliminating payment of poll tax as prerequisite for voting, ratified.

Tobacco Co-op. has 1,800 locals; handles about 37 percent of tobacco produced in three States; high tide of Co-op. movement.

Dec. 1. Fire destroys 40 blocks of property in New Bern; 3,500 homeless, property loss \$2,250,000.

### 1923

May. Organized opposition to Tobacco Co-op. grows; many members break contracts resulting in court actions; decline of Co-op. ensues.

Navigation of Cape Fear River to

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Fayetteville abandoned because of shallow water.

Sept. 28. National Guard troops ordered to Spruce Pine to quell rioting which followed attack by Negro on white woman; subsequently Negro tried and sentenced to death; 77 white men indicted for rioting, 15 convicted.

2,670 manufacturing establishments produce goods valued at \$951,000,000 in year; 42 percent increase over 1921.

### 1924

Mrs. James Cowan, mayor of Wilmington, first woman mayor in State.

College course in marriage conducted at University of North Carolina by Prof. Ernest R. Groves.

Nov. 4. Constitutional amendment limiting State debt to 7½ percent of taxable property, ratified.

Dec. 8. James B. Duke Endowment of \$40,000,000 for Trinity College and other benefactions announced; name of Trinity changed to Duke University.

### 1925

Jan. 14. Angus W. McLean (Democrat), governor.

Feb. 19. Act to prohibit teaching evolution in public schools defeated in House of Representatives, 67 to 46.

May 27. 60 miners killed in explosion at Glen Coal Mine near Sanford.

Sept. 19. Mob raids county jail at Asheville seeking to remove Negro charged with rape; Negro had been spirited away. Subsequently 35 members of mob indicted, 20 convicted and given sentences ranging from 4 months to 8 years.

Sept. to Mar. 1926. Real estate boom

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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in Asheville and vicinity; wild speculation; numerous subdivisions sold out on paper; inflation of values and enormous borrowing leading to financial collapse in 1930.

Oct. 23. Following death of James B. Duke, provisions of his will increase Duke Endowment to nearly \$80,000,000.

### 1926

North Carolina becomes leading tobacco-producing State.

Cotton acreage at peak; 1,802,000 acres, 1,200,000 bales.

May 22. Great Smoky Mountains National Park established by act of Congress.

June 19. United States District Court appoints receivers for Tobacco Co-op.; assets liquidated, terminating organization.

### 1927

Mar. 8. Act of assembly prohibits employment in industrial plants of children under 16 for more than 8 hours a day.

May 1. First regular air mail route through State, New York to Atlanta, includes stop at Greensboro.

### 1928

Nov. 6. Herbert Hoover, first Republican Presidential candidate since Grant to carry State, defeats Alfred E. Smith by 61,914 majority after bitter campaign in which religious and wet-dry issues figure prominently; Republicans elect two Congressmen and several county officials; Democrats elect State candidates.

Dec. 4. Final survey of North Carolina-South Carolina boundary.

Dec. 13. Farmers' Union advocates legislation to improve education,



## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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conduct of elections and status of agriculture and labor.

1929

Jan. 11. O. Max Gardner (Democrat), governor.

Jan. 19. Tenant farmers and sharecroppers pay interest rates on crop loans equivalent to 40 to 60 percent per year, *Progressive Farmer* charges.

Workmen's Compensation Law enacted by assembly.

June 7. Police Chief O. F. Aderholt fatally shot at striking workers' colony in Gastonia, climaxing two months of sporadic violence in connection with textile strike.

July 1. American Enka Corporation near Asheville begins manufacture of rayon yarn.

Sept. 14. Mrs. Ella Mae Wiggins, strike sympathizer, shot to death by Gastonia mob.

Oct. 2. Six strikers slain by sheriff's deputies before gates of textile mill at Marion.

Oct. 21. Fred Beale and six other defendants given long prison terms for conspiracy to kill Chief Aderholt.

Dec. 23. Decline in New York stock market marks beginning of nationwide economic depression.

Oct. 24. Nine persons accused of slaying Mrs. Wiggins freed by Gastonia grand jury.

Dec. 21. Eight deputies accused of slaying Marion strikers acquitted by jury at Burnsville.

Dec. 31. Bank failures during year total 18 involving deposits aggregating \$6,934,000.

Efforts to enforce dry laws held re-

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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sponsible for 36 deaths in State during year.

### 1930

Pop., 3,170,276; rank, 12th; 2,234,948 white, 918,647 Negro, 16,579 Indian; 809,847 urban, 2,360,429 rural.

Percentage of illiteracy: white 5.6, Negro 20.6.

Aug. 19. Lynching at Tarboro, first in North Carolina in nine years.

Oct. 16. 92,000 radio receiving sets in State.

Nov. 20. Central Bank & Trust Company and branches in Asheville fail to open, precipitating run on other banks; several banks fail in western North Carolina.

Dec. 10. First burley tobacco market in State begins sales in Asheville.

Dec. 31. Bank failures in State during year total 93, involving deposits aggregating \$56,178,000.

Since 1799, gold worth \$23,672,307 has been mined in State.

### 1931

Gold mining resumed in Piedmont.

Mar. 26. Bill creating Greater University by merger of University of North Carolina, State College, and North Carolina College for Women, enacted by assembly.

Apr. 1. First regular air line passenger flight, New York to Miami with stop at Raleigh.

July 15. 52 high and 413 elementary schools eliminated as economy measure.

July 16. Last section of North Carolina's paved "Main Street" (State Highway 10) from sand dunes of

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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Carteret County to the Georgia line, 600 miles, completed.

Control of entire highway system assumed by State.

North Carolina tobacco crop sells at 8.8 cents a pound, lowest price in almost 30 years.

State Department of Labor reorganized and enlarged.

### 1932

Mar. North Carolina Symphony Society organized at Chapel Hill.

Sept. 18. First Greek college and orphanage in United States dedicated at Gastonia.

### 1933

Jan. 5. J. C. B. Ehringhaus (Democrat), governor.

Jan. 13. 40 counties and 125 municipalities reported in default of bond payments.

Mar. 6. Banking holidays begin; all banks ordered closed by President Roosevelt and Governor Ehringhaus.

Mar. 31. Emergency Conservation Work, later Civilian Conservation Corps, established; during ensuing years camps maintained at many points in State with average of about 7,800 men enrolled; program of conservation, reclamation, and improvements carried out.

May 1. Sale of light wines and beer (3.2 percent) becomes legal.

June 13. Congress passes National Industrial Recovery Act and later Agricultural Adjustment Act, marking beginning of Federal aid in economic recovery program.

Aug. 31. Tobacco growers, meeting in Raleigh, protest low prices; Governor Ehringhaus orders all warehouses in State closed; within two

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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weeks 95 percent of flue-cured growers sign to reduce 1934 acreage; markets reopen with higher prices.

Penderlea Farms (Pender County) selected by Federal Government for subsistence homesteads project; Resettlement Administration later provides homes and farms for 194 families on 10,000-acre tract.

Sept. 13. Hurricane inflicts heavy damage on coast; New Bern severest sufferer.

Nov. 7. Drys win 175,000 majority in State referendum on repeal of 18th amendment.

State assumes financing of entire public school system on basis of eight-months term; revenue raised by 3 percent general sales tax.

### 1934

Jan. Plant for extraction of bromine from sea water begins operation near Wilmington.

Jan. 31. Gold dollar weight reduced by Congress to 15 5-21 grains, 9-10 fine. Gold mining resumed at several points in Piedmont.

July. Cattle from Western States drought area being "boarded" on North Carolina farms.

Sept. 3. About 100 textile mills close as workers join nation-wide walkout.

Sept. 11. 28 companies of National Guard troops on strike duty.

Sept. 23. Textile workers call off strike in response to President Roosevelt's appeal; many remain idle as lockouts succeed strikes.

Croatan and Uharie National Forests established.

Nov. 12. Blue Ridge Parkway, connecting Shenandoah Park in Virginia with Great Smoky Mountains Na-

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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tional Park in North Carolina-Tennessee, authorized.

1935

Jan. 22. William Dudley Pelley, "Silver Shirt" leader, and aide convicted in Asheville of illegal sale of securities; given suspended prison sentences and fined.

Feb. 4. "Walkathons," currently popular in State, and other forms of human endurance contests outlawed by act of assembly.

Apr. 8. Works Relief Bill signed by President Roosevelt. During ensuing years North Carolina shares in program of public works, agricultural aid and various relief and construction projects.

May 4. Lethal gas substituted for electrocution in executions for capital crimes, by act of assembly.

May 11. "Pasquotank Act," granting local option on sale of intoxicating beverages, enacted by assembly.

Motor vehicle drivers' license law enacted.

June 26. National Youth Administration established; during ensuing years program of training and part-time jobs provided for many thousands of young men and women in State.

July 2. First county-operated liquor store opens in Wilson; subsequently 17 counties, all in eastern half of State, establish liquor stores.

Nov. 16. State resumes operation of Atlantic & North Carolina Railway (Beaufort to Goldsboro).

Farm income rises to over \$300,000,000, more than doubling since 1932; cotton sells at 11½ cents a pound, crop value, \$41,000,000.

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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1936

Principal religious denominations: Baptist bodies, 3,412 churches, 566,907 members; Methodist bodies, 2,119 churches, 406,558 members; Presbyterians, 684 churches, 95,475 members; Episcopalians, 217 churches, 26,673 members.

Mar. 8. Intracoastal Waterway completed.

Apr. 2. Tornado at Greensboro causes 13 deaths, injury of 144 persons, property damage of \$2,250,000.

Dec. 16. Special session of assembly adjourns after enacting Unemployment Compensation Act, Old-Age Pension law and creating State Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Rural roads, 58,232 miles; primary system, 10,875 miles, of which 10,124 miles are surfaced.

888,775 pupils enrolled in public schools.

1937

Jan. 7. Clyde Hoey (Democrat), governor.

Feb. 18. State-wide county option liquor bill ratified, ending 28 years of State prohibition.

Bill to provide free basal textbooks for elementary school children enacted by assembly.

July 1. State labor law in effect, fixes maximum nine-hour day, 48-hour week for women, 10-hour day, 55-hour week for men, with many exceptions however; affects about 200,000 workers.

Child labor law in effect: prohibits employment of children under 16 in all manufacturing and many other occupations defined as hazardous; restrictions placed on employment of

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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minors under 18.

July 4. First performance at reconstructed Fort Raleigh (Roanoke Island) of Lost Colony drama, written by Paul Green; since repeated daily during summer months.

July 31. State treasury has \$5,231,-300 surplus, largest in its history up to this time

Aug. 17. Cape Hatteras National Seashore established.

Dec. 18. Smith Reynolds Foundation for combatting venereal diseases, announced.

Dec. 18. First jury show of North Carolina Professional Artists' Club held at Chapel Hill with 39 artists participating.

1,009 motor vehicle fatalities during year.

2,896 manufacturing establishments, 258,771 wage-earners; value of products, \$1,384,737,686; value added by manufacture, \$475,834,443.

### 1938

July. Youth hostels opened in Pisgah National Forest near Asheville.

North Carolina ranks third among States in value of agricultural crops, total \$183,810,000. Tobacco acreage exceeds cotton acreage for first time in nearly half century, and poundage, 811,675,000, is largest amount of tobacco ever raised in any State; value \$116,675,000. Cotton acreage lowest since 1877: 857,000 acres, 388,000 bales, value \$16,931,000, 8.72 cents per pound.

First State-sponsored birth-control clinics in U. S. opened by N. C. Department of Health in collaboration with local health authorities.

537,242 motor vehicles registered.

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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1939

May 7. Military and political alliance between Germany and Italy announced.

Aug. Ecusta Corporation begins manufacture of cigarette paper near Brevard.

Sept. German invasion of Poland marks beginning of second World War.

Value of manufactured products, \$1,421,329,758 (increase over 1937, \$36,581,912); principal products: cigarettes, \$532,439,765; cotton thread, yarn, knitted cloth, garments, \$347,093,442; hosiery, \$53,611,055; rayon woven goods, \$52,716,278; furniture, \$40,681,812.

Value of 12 principal farm crops, \$225,344,000; tobacco, \$123,868,000; corn, \$33,661,000; cotton, \$21,780,000; tame hay, \$13,973,000; peanuts, \$10,174,000. Value of truck crops, \$3,262,000.

1940

Pop., 3,571,623; rank, 11th; 974,175 urban; 2,597,448 rural.

Principal cities: Charlotte, 100,899; Winston-Salem, 79,815; Durham, 60,195; Greensboro, 59,319; Asheville, 51,310; Raleigh, 46,897; High Point, 38,495; Wilmington, 33,407.

Jan. 26. Cold wave hits State; official reading at Cullowhee, -18F.

Jan. 30. Hiwassee Dam, TVA reclamation power project (Cherokee County), completed.

Apr. 1. 18,845,338 acres in 278,276 farms, average size 67.7 acres; compared with 1910: 22,439,129 acres in 253,725 farms, average size 88.4 acres.

June 18. Salary differentials be-



## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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tween white and Negro teachers in North Carolina and other Southern States held discriminatory and unconstitutional by United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Charlotte, N. C.

June 22. Congress enacts National Defense Bill.

July. First Federal low-cost housing project (for Negroes) in State completed in Wilmington.

Aug. 13-14, 29-31. Flooded rivers cause heavy damage in five Southeastern States; in North Carolina 25 drowned, scores injured, hundreds homeless; property damage in excess of \$5,000,000.

Sept. 2. President Roosevelt dedicates Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Oct. 16. Shipping on Tar River to Greenville resumed after lapse of half century, result of United States Government improvements.

Oct. 17. United States Coast Guard air base at Elizabeth City dedicated.

Oct. 17. North Carolina's draft quota under Selective Service and Training Act 15,613 men by June 15, 1941; North Carolina registrants total 448,283.

Under control program, tobacco crop is 506,820,000 pounds, 38 percent less than in 1939; 511,800 acres compared with 864,100 acres in 1939.

Cotton, 833,000 acres, 740,000 bales, value \$35,150,000; 62 percent increase in production over 1939.

Dec. 669,259 motor vehicles registered.

### 1941

Jan. 1. 408 motion picture theatres

## HOW NORTH CAROLINA GREW

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with 178,264 seats operating in State.  
Jan. 9. J. Melville Broughton (Democrat), governor.

Jan. 27. Congressional districts in State increased from 11 to 12 by act of assembly as result of population gain.

Feb. Teachers' and State employees' retirement pension system created by assembly. Another act provides for gradual extension of public school system to include 12 instead of 11 grades.

Mar. 26. State bank resources \$478,-258,225; all-time high.

Apr. 21. United States Army Air Base (Douglas Field) at Charlotte, dedicated.

Fort Bragg greatly enlarged; Coast Artillery anti-aircraft firing center (Camp Davis) established at Holly Ridge; Marine Corps base in Onslow County established.

North Carolina has 48 airports, four regular airlines.

June 7. State's revised quota under selective service program, 69,804 men, of which 35,161 are already in service.

June 26. On 6th anniversary of establishment of National Youth Administration, 475 projects being operated in State; resident training centers established; in past 12 months 25,000 given part-time jobs and another 13,000 given jobs to aid in continuing their education.





















